THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871. NO. 37

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All cash orders filled at the lowest Market rates.

sept 1 33-w3moh

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin Keith and Annie Reid, by their Guardian, Edwin A. Keith,

vs.

James H. Brown and wife Josephine, *et al.*

The defendants in this case, viz: William Curtis and wife Rebecca, *alias* Rebecca Reid, James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Nelson Reid, are summoned to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his office in the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1871, to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and seal (SEAL.) this the 21st day of September, 1871.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk Superior Court.

A. EMPIRE, Attorney.
sept 23 36 law6w

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John D. Stanford, *et al*, Plaintiff,

vs.

A. G. Moseley, Trustee of Spaight Hill, Spaight Hill, *et al.*, Defendant.

*Order for Service by Publication.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Spaight Hill, is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying him to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county, at the term to be held in said county at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 8th September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin county.
sept 21 26-w6w

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John Smith and John T. Heath, to the use of John Turner, Plaintiffs,

vs.

David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, Defendants.

*Order for Service by Publication.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, are now residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county at the term to be held in said county on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 18th of September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin county.
sept 21 26-w6w

GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Syphilis, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above-mentioned diseases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*. It is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which in combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed; but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for diseases of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this terrible disease. How many diseases have their root in the blood—diseases which have been treated vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts especially upon the virus in the blood, causing in time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

Of all diseases which flesh is heir to, none bring so much misery, moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known rectitude, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, "Go Heal the Suffering!"

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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HOCKOVER BROS., Sole Proprietors,
113 Liberty Street, New York City.

AND

J. K. McILHENNY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
July 26 26-6mok

## FOR SALE!

234 ACRES LAND, lying in Caintuck District, joining the lands of Jacob Loeb and others—a portion under cultivation; well adapted to the raising of Corn, Potatoes, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call soon and examine.

R. H. KELLY.
sept 29 38-w4t*

TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE!

I OFFER FOR SALE 2,606 ACRES TURPENtine and Timber Land in Columbus county, N. C., adjoining the lands of Rev. H. Lennon and the Estate of Toon. The land has all of its original growth, making it valuable for timber, tar and turpentine. Terms liberal.

—ALSO—

a Turpentine Copper Still, which has made the very best No. 1 Rosin, being of the proper depth and shape.

For better information apply to Hart & Bailey.

JOHN D. BELLAMY,
Wilmington, N. C.
sept 12 296-d1t&w1mch

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT,
September 8th, A. D., 1871.

Gerard Lee, Bargett Lee and others,

vs.

Blackman Lee and others, Heirs at Law of Pharoah Lee, deceased.

ON MOTION it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL for six weeks for the heirs of Edmund Lee, residing in Tennesee, and John Lee, residing in Alabama, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton (tenth Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1871) to see proceedings in this case and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper.

JAMES K. MORISEY,
Probate Judge.
sept 15 35-w6w

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

*IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!*

A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,

INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR $10.

☞ Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State. ☜

**No North Carolinian should be Without this Map.**

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as A VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social domestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing circulation.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION,

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

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Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.
mar 3 dlt-wly

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

## STATE NEWS.

The North Carolina Cherokee Indians will be removed in a few weeks to the Indian Territory.

The Winston Sentinel says that a black bear has been seen recently, by several persons in Forsythe county.

Grand Masquerade Ball in progress in Raleigh.

We learn from the Observer that S. T. Hooper, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of Richmond county, vice John Shortridge, resigned, and Rev. R. S. Ledbetter has been appointed County Treasurer, vice Alfred Dockery, resigned.

Yesterday, says the Raleigh Sentinel, the argument in the case of the U. S. *vs.* R. A. Shotwell and others, was consumed by Mr. Phillips for the government, Hon. T. C. Fuller for the defence, and Col. Mark Erwin for the individual prosecutor, Justice having spoken the previous evening—who spoke till the hour of recess, At 4 o'clock Geo. V. Strong, Esq., concluded the argument for the defencce.—At the hour of going to press the case had not been given to the jury.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce says: We learn that the Hold(en) over Directory at their meeting Tuesday night in this city, appointed Thos. Powers, Esq., of Craven, and Walter Dunn, Esq., of Lenoir, to fill the vacancies in that body, caused by the resignation of Messrs. J. A. Bryan and A. G. Hubbard, Holden Brigadier, member of the Legislature, &c., &c. William Loftin, of Kinston, was appointed Conductor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of that prince of railroad conductors, John A. Richardson. "Mine Got vat a peeples."

We understand, says the Robesonian, that the present incumbent, Mr. McK. Ivey, is about to be removed from the postoffice at this place, and that one Jno. Holloway, a negro, now under indictment in our Superior Court for going disguised and committing an assault upon another negro for voting the Democratic ticket, is to succeed him—we suppose as a reward for the services rendered by him to the Union in intimidating voters and otherwise advancing the interests of the party composed, in this State, as Sinclair declared last Spring, of negroes and of white men, whose characters, to say the least, are assailable.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that Gen. Gorman has returned from the "seat of war" in Robeson county, but we are informed that it is his intention to return as soon as he can arrange some private business which needed attending to. It is said he is sanguine of eventual success in the capture of the outlaws, but admits that it is no easy undertaking, being opposed, and his efforts towards that end neutralized, by the mulatto and republican element of that section, who are almost unanimously in sympathy with the Lowry gang. At present only about fifty United States troops and a score or two of citizens are operating under his command, and he is hopeful of obtaining further Federal aid. He represents the militia as entirely inefficient, many of whom he thinks in sympathy with the outlaws, and the larger portion of the balance, demoralized by the farcial attempts which have hitherto been made with their aid.

Newbern is boasting of a second crop of pears.

A revival is progressing in the M. E church at Rutherfordton.

Elizabeth Dover, wife of S. Dover, of Cleaveland county, eloped last week with a man by the name of Green Thrift.

The store of Phillips and Brogden, of Salisbury, was broken open last Thursday night, and over $1,000 taken off. So we learn from the Examiner.

They do some tall cotton picking up in Anson county. Mr. N. A. McNair tells the Wadesboro Argus that two of his hands, Henry Monroe, and his wife Sarah, picked out 2,696 lbs in six days, an average of 233 lbs each. per day.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Cuff Trice, a negro, was brought to town last night and committed to jail, charged with a bold and desperate effort to rape a white woman, whose name we withold making public.

The Greensboro' Patriot is informed by letter from W. H. Green, Superintendent of the N. C. R. R., that the rates of travel have been reduced on that road, now called the N. C. Division of the R. & D. R. R., to 4½ cents per mile first class and 3 cents per mile second class. The rates heretofore have been about 6 cents per mile first class.

The Washington Express says: Mr. Hugh McNair, a gentleman well known throughout this entire State, and we may say, by every old business firm in the United States, went home to the residence of Mr. O. W. Telfair, his brother-in-law yesterday afternoon, and lay down on his bed and fell asleep, Every exertion to rouse him failed, and this morning about 10 o'clock he breathed his last.

DEATH OF MR. G. W. WHITFIELD.—The Wilson Plaindealer of Friday last has the following notice of the death of this estimable gentleman:

"The painful duty devolves upon us of chronicling the death of another of our most esteemed friends and fellow-citizens. Mr. G. W. Whitfield, who has been in a very debilitated and low state of health for twelve months or more, died at his residence in this place on the night of Wednesday, the 13th inst. He was a kind hearted gentleman, and sympathising friend of the distressed. He was learned in the law, which was his profession. The members of the Wilson bar met yesterday afternoon and passed appropriate resolutions of regret at the death of a brother and greatly esteemed friend. The remains of Mr. Whitfield will be taken to Tarboro to-day for interment."

NORTH CAROLINA FUGITIVES.—On yesterday morning we stated that the Chief of Police had received a telegram from High Point, North Carolina, asking him to arrest two young men—descriptions of whom were given—who would arrive on the Charlotte train. The parties, whose names were Merriman and Winstead, were found on the train and taken into custody. They turned out to be students at college, who had grown tired of their studies and determined to take a trip to the West.—They had purchased tickets to Memphis, and were very much astonished when arrested by the police. One of the parties is the son of the Circuit Judge at Raleigh.—Augusta Chronicle, 21st inst.

There is an evident mistake as to the identity of one of these young men. There is no Circuit Judge at Raleigh bearing the name of either. Nor can there be a mistake for ex-Judge Merrimon of that city.

Ten prisoners were convicted at the U. S. Court in Raleigh yesterday, of the outrage on J. M. Justice, the Radical representative in the Legislature from Rutherford county. The following are the parties and the sentences passed upon them: R. A. Shotwell, 6 years imprisonment and $5,000 fine; Adolphus Depriest, 2 years and $500; G. W. Holland, 2 years and $500; Wm. McIntyre, 2 years and $500; Wm. Teal, 3 years and $500; David Colbins, 4 years and $500; James Moore and D. B. Fortune, 6 months imprisonment each, and Wm. Scruggs, 3 years imprisonment and $500 fine. They are to be sent to the United States prison at Albany, N. Y.

The case of the U. S. *vs.* Wm. Robinson and others, from Goldsboro', was continued, and the witnesses recognized.

The following cases also were continued: U. S. *vs.* J. H. Smith and others; U. S. *vs.* Rorie B. Douglas and others; U. S. *vs.* John Knight and others.

In the case of the U. S. *vs.* Anderson Dickens and others a *nol. pros.* was entered as to Dickens.

In the Sally Gillmore case, Jesse Bryant and Horace Bishop were recognized to appear at the next term of the Court, in November next.

INFAMOUS AFFAIR AT ENFIELD.—From a private letter from Enfield to one of our citizens, which has been kindly furnished us, we obtain the particulars of a most infamous judicicial outrage.

On the night of the 2d inst. one Joe Taylor entered the store of Mr. P. B. Key, and while Mr. K. was waiting on some customers, stooped over the counter and abstracted money from the cash drawer. He was seen by Rufus Burnett, colored, who informed Mr. Key soon after. In the meantime, Taylor had left the store. Mr. K., secured the services of the town policeman, had the thief arrested, searched, and found his money, which he at once identified. Taylor was then released by the policeman, that functuary warning him not to steal any more. He promised that he would not, thus confessing his guilt, and then proceeded to have Mr. Key and Josh Bradley, the policeman, arrested on a charge of robbery and tried before Justice(?) Stratfort and John Jones, both colored, and Dawson, white, who bound the defendants over to Halifax Court to answer the charge. While the preliminary trial was being held, one of the justices loudly applauded and encouraged John Judge, the plaintiff's counsel.

What are we to think of such reeking in infamies, high-handed outrages and fetish stupidity, transacted in a North Carolina court of justice—Heaven save the mark!—Battleboro' Advance.

While there are a number of iron front stores in Washington, the National Republan states that only one dwelling has ever been constructed with iron in that city.—This dwelling was erected some years ago of corrugated metal.

The subscriptions in Spain for a monument to Gen. Prim have reached the sum of 93,847 pesetas, about £3,750 sterling.

## THE DARLING NEGRO.

**Radical Profession and Practice.**

**A Black Skin a Bar to Dining with President Grant.**

**Political Equality One Thing--Social Equality Another.**

**Pennsylvania Radicals Pocket a Poor Negro's Funds, to Help Feed Our Wandering President.**

**They Then Kick Him from the Dining Hall Door.**

The Radicals claim to be the especial friends of the negro. They love him, oh! so fondly, especially when there is any voting to be done. If a white man in the South so much as pricks the black man's skin with the point of a pin, a howl goes up all over the country forthwith; the horrible cry of Ku-Klux is heard all over the "loyal" North; and the military power of the Government is invoked to suppress the outrage. In the South, if a negro is refused admission to a hotel or a street-car, the civil-rights bill is immediately resorted to to get the colored man his rights. Here in Washington, restaurant-keepers have been subjected to fine because they would not allow negroes to drink at their bars. The courts have decided that social equality in the theatres of this District must be recognized, and that if a negro secures a ticket he may be admitted to any part of the house. That is the law for the South; and the law was made principally by Northern Radicals, who profess so much love for the negro. The hollowness of their professions has been frequently exposed, and now we have another case in point.

President Grant lately traveled through the State of Pennsylvania, which is now under Radical rule. It is the State of Kelley, and Myers, and Dickey, Schofield, Scott, Negley, Cameron and others, who have made the halls of Congress ring with speeches to show.

HOW THE RADICALS LOVE THE NEGRO.

Well, in the course of his pilgrimage, our President arrived at Titusville, in the oil regions. Titusville was represented not long ago by Calvin W. Gilfillan, a Radical of the deepest dye. It was determined to entertain Grant, and Mr. Gilfillan was the chairman of the committee. Grant was given a breakfast at the principal hotel in the town. For this breakfast seventy-five tickets were sold at two dollars apiece.

President Grant did not go to Titusville professedly as the representative of the white portion of the Republican party, or of the whole party. On the other hand all American citizens living in Titusville were supposed to be equally interested in receiving and entertaining General Grant President of the United States. High and low, rich and poor, native born and naturalized, white and black, had a common and equal interest in paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the country.

SNUBBED ON ACCOUNT OF HIS COLOR.

The colored people had not been invited—inadvertently or otherwise—to participate in the reception. One of their number, Mr. Abraham Lee, purchased a ticket for the Presidential breakfast. On presenting it at the door, he was refused admission, as he believes, and as everybody else believes, on account of his color.

STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM OF RADICAL LOVE.

Abraham Lee, the colored man who was so outrageously treated, publishes the following card in a Titusville paper, giving a full statement of the case. The Radicals, as usual, affected to believe that it was all a Democratic trick, but Lee places the responsibility in the proper quarter. His card is as follows:

"As reports have been circulated by interested parties that I was put up by the Democrats to purchase a ticket for the Presidential breakfast in order to make trouble, and offer that party a chance to make political capital, I feel that, in justice to myself and to my colored fellow-citizens to emphatically deny this statement. No Democrat told me to buy a ticket, or even suggested that I should do so, and no member of that party was consulted by me in relation to the purchase of a ticket to that breakfast. The facts in the case are simply these: While going to my work on the afternoon of the 13th inst., I met P. T. Colding, and asked if he was going to turn out in the procession to receive Gen. Grant the next morning. He said that he was not, that the colored people had been entirely ignored in the affair, that while they had put all the other clergymen upon the reception committee they had omitted our pastor, and that they had neglected to place any of our people on either of the committees, as I and he know is usually the custom to do upon such occasions in other cities, and he wished that I would attend the meeting to be held at the Council Chamber, to see what was done about it. After conferring with him, I called at the Herald office, and spoke to Mr. Bloss about the matter. He said we ought to turn out. That in the hurry they had neglected to make arrangements for it. I then went to the Council room, and while Mr. Bloss commenced to sell the breakfast tickets, I asked him to sell me a ticket. He was talking at the time with Mr. McCrum, and remarked that he was busy, but would see me directly. After finishing his conversation with Mr. McCrum, he started to go across the room, and I again asked him to sell me a ticket. He smiled, and said I was trying to get him in the same scrape that Mr. Smith was in, referring to Mr. S.'s refusal to sell tickets to the colored people, entitling them to seats in the parquet. He then handed me a ticket for which I paid him two dollars, giving him a ten dollar bill to change. A prominent Republican of this city standing by, asked what the denomination of the bill was. I told him. He then said I had better buy three tickets, one for Colding, and one for Thompson, as well as one for myself. This I tried to do, but Mr. Bloss refused on the ground that he was instructed to sell only one ticket to any one man. The facts in regard to my treatment at the Marshall House the next morning are before the public. I need not reiterate them here. I will say this, however, that as I approached the dining room door, Mr. Bloss was standing there, and I was quite sure he saw me coming. He slid away out of sight, and I am under the impression that he did so to avoid witnessing the consequences of his instructions to Mr. Orr, for I am confident that Mr. Bloss did not wish me to go into that dining-room, not because of my occupation, but because of my color. He now seeks to shelter himself behind Mr. Orr. It is my intention to see this thing through, not on my own personal account, but on account of my race, and particularly such of them as Mr. Bloss considers representative men.

ABRAHAM LEE.

"TITUSVILLE, September 16, 1871."

The Titusville Courier, a Democratic paper, thus speaks of the affair editorially:

"We have denounced this treatment of Mr. Lee, and still denounce it, as an outrage upon the colored American citizen, and as an outrage upon American citizens without regard to color. And we cannot help thinking that all candid and fair-minded persons will agree with us in the conclusion.

"We have no wish to make political capital out of this matter. The position of the Democratic party, when the attempt was made to take from the States the right to regulate suffrage in their own respective limits, and confer this power upon the General Government, is very well understood. In this position we naturally got the ill will of the colored people, and expected, as has been generally realized, that they would vote against us. But now, that they are clothed with all the rights and dignities of American citizens, we shall unhesitatingly condemn any attempt to rob them of their privileges."

From the Philadelphia Day, Sept. 19.

**A Whole Family Poisoned by Mushrooms.**

Near Morton's Station, on the West Chester Railroad, resides a gentleman named John H. Irwin, whose family consisted of his ward, Miss Caroline Herd, a young lady aged about 20 years, and a gardner and wife. Mr. Morton is from Chicago, where he carried on an iron foundry, but recently moved to this city, bringing with him Miss Herd. He purchased his villa last spring, and has lived there since. On Sunday, the 10th inst., in company with Miss Herd, he plucked some mushrooms, and the next day they were served up for dinner, and all at the table ate of them except the gardener.

After the meal Mr. Irwin and his ward came to this city to take the cars for Jersey Shore, where Miss Herd was going to school. Finding themselves too early for the train they took a walk out Market street, and at Thirty-fourth street Miss Herd was taken with cramps. Passing the drug store of Dr. Smith, the two went in and medicine was administered, but the young lady grew worse, and Dr. Gilting was sent for. The symptoms were all of poisoning, and the unfortunate young woman was put to bed and efforts made to relieve her. About 11 P. M. Mr. Irwin was also taken ill with similar symptoms, and in the emergency Prof. Gross was sent for to consult. Mr. Irwin was much worse on Tuesday, but by the constant application of stimulants he was kept up until the crisis passed, and is now in a fair way of recovery, although still weak.

The efforts to save the life of Miss Herd, however, were of no avail, and on Wednesday night she sank into a comatose state, and expired in a few hours.

Mr. Irwin, who is a middle-aged man, was able yesterday to go to his home at Morton's Station. There is no doubt but that the poison was developed in the supposed mushrooms, which were probably toad-stools, for the symptoms of both the patients were of that character. Besides this, all who ate of them were attacked similarly, only not so violent, which can be attributed to the fact that they ate but sparingly of them.

A son of Dr. Paul B. Goddard, of this city, was a visitor at the house, and on his return to this city was taken ill, and continued so for two days, although not dangerously. The whole affair is a sad one, and shows the necessity of using proper precaution in the gathering of mushrooms, especially when done by inexperienced persons.

**Suicide of Professor Mahan, of West Point.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Professor D. A. Mahan, of West Point, educator of most of the distinguished military officers of the present day, committed suicide yesterday morning. He went aboard the steamer Mary Powell in the morning at West Point, on his way to New York. Nothing peculiar was noticed in his manner. About an hour after going on board he jumped from the steamer forward of the wheel into the river.—He was undoubtedly struck by the wheel, as his body did not come to the surface.—Boats were lowered and every effort made to save him, without success.

This act was undoubtedly deliberate, as coat and overshoes, were found in the vicinity where he made the fatal jump.—He went on board the steamer with his housekeeper, who seemed to have suspicions that the old gentleman was in trouble. He said to her, "Don't follow me about." He succeeded in getting away from her and disappeared. He was said to make the fatal leap by one of the pilots who gave the alarm. Professor Mahan was a man about seventy years of age and apparently hale and hearty. A search was made at once to recover the body.

Professor Mahan was made the subject of reports that he was to be placed on the retired list, and felt that his life-long reputation was assailed. For the past few days he has shown signs of mental aberration.

**A Whole County Sinks in Florida.**

The Florida mails give meagre and vague accounts of an astonishing phenomenon at Apopka, Orange county, near Pilatka. The whole county disappeared in one night, and its site is covered by a great lake. A correspondent, writing from the neighborhood to the Pilatka Herald, gives an account of the adventures and hair-breadth escape of a Mr. Alex. K. Foster, who was caught, horseback, by the bog-quake, and barely reached hard ground. As soon as he was safe he looked back, and this is what he says:

"The first thing that attracted attention was that the trees were moving—first a gyratory motion of the top, then some sinking gradually out of sight, the tops revolving more and more rapidly as they sunk and disappeared, others following, and as they fell revolving and describing arcs of a circle against the sky. Then the whole earth, as far as the eye could reach, sinking, and its place supplied by a sea of waters, rushing, seething, boiling with the noise of mighty cataracts, and ever and anon casting to the surface the roots, tops or bodies of mighty pines and oaks."

The Herald's correspondent adds:

"Rumors are rife that Orlando is swallowed up, and the whole chain of lakes to Lake Conway are now united and form an immense inland sea."

**A California paper reports that the big tree known as "Andy Johnson," in the Mariposa grove, fell with a great crash not long since.**

**The apple crop in Connecticut is a failure.**

## Pearls and Blackberries.

"No!" said Dr. Darling slowly—"no! I can't believe the evidence of my own senses." And as he enunciated the words with impressive distinctness he looked solemnly at Harry Clifford.

He might have found a worse-looking individual to fix his regards upon than this young M. D., who had taken his first lessons in bones, muscles, and human anatomy, with the therapeutics belonging thereto in the little office across the hall, and was just preparing to hang up a shingle of his own; for Harry Clifford was tall and hardy, with red brown hair and a huge auburn mustache, and merry eyes that sparkled like springs of water in the sunshine.

Dr. Darling took off his spectacles folded them, and deliberately placed them in their case, still with his eyes fixed upon his step-son. Harry Clifford smiled but he looked a little embarrassed notwithstanding.

"She would have you in a minute, if you were to propose," pursued Dr. Darling, dropping great hot scarlet sealing wax over a sheet of note-paper and stamping them with his monogram seal in an amazing sort of way.

"Yes; but I tell you, sir, I don't want to propose," said Harry, staring at the intertwined D. J. D.'s as if they were the most interesting things in the world.

"You don't want a pretty girl for a wife?"

"Not that pretty girl in particular, doctor."

"Nor fifty thousand dollars?" added the doctor, pronouncing the three momentous words in a manner that made them sound very weighty indeed.

"I would not object to the fifty thousand dollars in itself, sir, but, as a mere appendage to Miss Bradbury—"

"I believe the boy is crazy," ejaculated Dr. Darling. "Well, well, as the Scotch proverb has it, 'a wilful man maum hae his way,' and I shall interfere no further. By-the-way, Harry—"

"Yes, sir?"

"You are going to the city this afternoon?"

"That is my present intention, sir."

"Stop at Depierre's will you, and leave Mrs. Darling's pearl brooch to be mended. I ought to have done it a week ago, but a man can't think of everything."

"Certainly, doctor," and Harry Clifford deposited the pearl brooch—an old fashioned ornament of massive gold, set with tiny seed pearls, in his waist coat pocket.

"Rather a careless way to carry jewelry, young man!" said Dr. Darling, elevating his eyebrows.

"Oh, I never lose anything!" asserted Harry, in an off-hand sort of a way.

The morning sun was casting bright, flickering threads of gold across the kitchen floor; the morning-glories and Madeira vines, trained across the casement, stirred softly in the mid-July air; and Ursula Percy, Mrs. Dunning's orphan neice, was busy "doing up" blackberries.

Fresh as a rose, with hazel eyes, softened to intense blackness at times by the shadow of their long lashes, and smiling scarlet lips, she stood there—her calico dress concealed by the house-wifely apron of white dimity that was tied round her waist, and her black curls tucked back of her ears—looking demurely into the bubbling depths of the preserving kettle, like a beautiful parody on one of the witches in "Macbeth;" while on the whitely scoured pine table beyond a glittering tin vessel was upheaped with the beautiful jet-black fruit, each separate berry flashing like the eye of an Oriental belle.

"Ursula!"

The pretty young girl started, very nearly dropping her skimmer into the preserving kettle.

"How you startled me, Harry!"

Harry advanced into the kitchen, with an admiring look at the bright face, flushed with a little blush and a good deal of stove heat.

"You are always at work, Ursula."

"I have got to work, Harry, to earn my own living," Ursula Percy answered, with a slight uplifting of her exquisite black brows: "I am not an heiress, like Miss Bradbury."

"Confound Miss Bradbury!" exclaimed our hero. "I hear nothing but Miss Bradbury the whole time."

"She is a very sweet young lady, Harry," said Ursula, in mildly reproving accent.

"I dare say; but—what a lot of blackberries you have here, to be sure, Ursula?"

"Forty quarts," said Ursula, demurely. "Aunt Darling always enjoys them so much in the winter."

Harry put a honey sweet globule of fruit in his mouth.

"Blackberries are a beautiful fruit, Ursula."

"Very," and Miss Percy skimmed diligently away at the boiling caldron.

"Especially when you are doing them up," added Harry, M. D. with a sheer enjoyment of the subject.

Ursula and her lover Harry walked up the garden walk both hand in hand.

"Hark, do 'tl the berries will burn."

"Let them burn, then, wicked ones?"

"But what do you want?" she asked, struggling impotently to escape, and laughing in spite of the grave look she fain would have assumed.

"To see your eyes, Ursula."

She lifted the soft hazel orbs to his face, then withdrew them with a sudden shyness.

"Do you know what answer I read in those eyes, dearest?" he whispered, after a moment or two of silence, broken only by the hissing and simmering of the boiling blackberries.

"No."

"I read yes!"

"Oh, Harry, I dare not. Uncle and aunt are so determined you shall marry Miss Bradbury."

"And I am so determined not to marry her. Is a man to be given away as if he were a house and lot, or a bundle of old clothes, I should like to know? Ursula—"

"Harry, they are burning! I am sure of it. I can smell them. "Oh, do let go my hands!"

Harry Clifford deftly seized up the big iron spoon, and stirred the boiling depths vigorously.

"It's all your imagination, Ursula!"

"No it's not; and if they are the least bit scorched they will be spoiled for Aunt Darling."

"But, Ursula—"

The creaking sound of an opening door beyond suddenly dissolved the *tete a tete*. Ursula almost pushed Harry Clifford out of the kitchen.

"You'll be on the piazza to-night when they have all gone to the concert?" he persisted in asking through the crack in the door.

"Yes, yes, anything—everything; only go!"

And Harry went, beginning to realize that love-making and preserving do not assimilate.

"Your pearl brooch, my dear? Oh I remember now. I gave it to Harry more than a week ago to have mended. I dare say it's done by this time?" and Dr. Darling turned expectantly to our hero.

"I—I'm very sorry," began Harry, "but the brooch disappeared in the most unaccountable manner from my vest pocket.—I know I put it in there."

"Yes," drily interrupted the elder gentleman, "I remember seeing you put it there, and you assured me at the time that you never lost anything. So the brooch is gone eh?"

"Yes, sir, it is gone. But Mrs Darling may rest assured," Harry added, with a glance toward that lady, "that I will replace it at the very earliest opportunity."

"Oh, it is of no consequence at all!" said Mrs Darling, who has quite since that sad plan, it is of the very greatest consequence! "Perhaps we shall find it some where on the route."

But the days sped by on bone, and the doom of the coral brooch remained unrevoked. Harry Clifford took up his residence at the house of Mrs Darling with the complimentary speech. Mrs Darling laughed, and pronounced it half-a-dozen times a thread-bare barb shower at her cat.

"But it's so strange we can have become of the other!" said Mrs. Darling.

I was the golden month of September that the old doctor and Mrs. Darling made up their minds to invite Miss Bradbury to tea.

"We'll have pound cake and preserved blackberries," said Mrs. Darling, who always looked at the material side of things.

"And if Harry don't come on terms now, he never will," added her husband.

"Get out the best china and the chased silver tea-service, Ursula," said Mrs. Darling.

"And wear your pink French calico, child; it's the most becoming dress you have," said her uncle, with a loving glance at the bright little brunette.

And Ursula Percy obeyed both of their mandates.

Miss Bradbury came, a handsome, showy young lady, with a smooth "society" manner that made Ursula feel herself very countrified and common indeed.

"Delicious preserves these!" said Miss Bradbury.

"They are of Ursula's making," said Mrs. Darling. And Harry Clifford passed his plate for a second supply.

"I remember the day they were brewed, or baked, or whatever it is you call it," said he, with an arch glance at Ursula.

Suddenly old Dr. Darling grew purple in the face, and began to cough violently. Every one started up.

"He's swallowed the spoon!" cried Miss Bradbury.

"Oh, oh! he's got the apoplexy!" screamed Mrs. Darling hysterically.

"Uncle! dearest uncle!" piped up poor little Ursula, vaguely catching at a glass of water.

But Dr. Darling recovered without any more disastrous symptoms.

"It isn't the spoon, and I don't come of an apoplectic family," said he. "But upon my word, this is about the biggest blackberry I ever came perilously near swallowing!" And he held out his wife's pearl brooch, boiled up in the blackberries!

There was a momentary silence around the table; and then it was broken by Mrs. Darling, one of those blessed old ladies who never see an inch beyond their own spectacled noses.

"My goodness gracious!" said Mrs. Darling; how could it ever have come into the preserved blackberries? I don't see—"

"But I do!" said Dr. Darling, looking provokingly knowing. "Yes; I see a good many things now that I didn't see before."

And Harry, glancing across the table at Ursula, was somewhat consoled to perceive that her cheek was a shade more scarlet, if that were possible, than his own.

He followed the old doctor into his office when the evening meal was concluded. Ursula did not know how she ever would have lived through it, were it not for Mrs. Darling's delightful obtuseness, and Sophy Bradbury's surface-charm of manner, and plunged boldly into the matter.

"Doctor," he began valiantly; but the old gentleman interrupted him.

"There's no need of any explanation, my boy," he said, "I know now why you did not want to marry Miss Bradbury. And I don't say that I blame you much; only I do wish you had chosen some other time to declare with Ursula's blackberry jam!"

And doctor Darling laughed again until, had his spouse been present, he would surely have brought a second attack of apoplexy upon his invalides.

"Let Ursula!" he added. "Will you shake hands, sir?"

The pearls were all discovered, and the gold of the old-fashioned brooch cleansed with the tender fingers of young; but Ursula keeps the old trumpery more tenderly than she would the rarest gems, and looks at the blackberry brooch with a very thoughtful look in her dark eyes. And never, never was there such a delicious preserve made for a "spoiled brooch!"

But the jolly old gentleman will have their jokes.

The foreign residents in Madrid are stated to have numbered 2,704 on the 1st of June, of whom 1,721 were French, 254 English and 197 Americans.

The directors of the steamboat companies on the Lakes of Brienz and Thun have decided to make a railway between Neuhaus—the present steamboat terminus on the Lakes of Thun—and Interlaken.

A Dutch correspondent states that four young ladies living in the province of Groningen, will attend the next course at the Academy of Groningen.

The Monde states that since the French revolution, that is 80 years ago, there have been 160 laws regarding the press, one every six months on an average, and the series does not seem to have come to an end.

Indian and cattle-stealing raids from Mexico into Texas are becoming so troublesome that

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871.

### THE JOURNAL, DAILY AND WEEKLY.

On Thursday, the 28th inst., the DAILY JOURNAL will enter upon its TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL Volume. The WEEKLY JOURNAL is far advanced in its TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL Volume. The foundation, growth and firm establishment of these papers have become identified with, and are significant of, the prosperity of Wilmington. It is the purpose of the Proprietor to make them more useful and influential by extending their circulation. To do so the subscription price to both the DAILY and WEEKLY, beginning with the new Volume, will be greatly reduced, according to the schedule below. There will be no reduction in the size of the paper. This will render the JOURNAL the cheapest paper in North Carolina, when the size and amount of reading matter is considered.

This reduction of *twenty per cent.* in the subscription rates to the DAILY JOURNAL, and *thirty-three and one-third per cent* to the WEEKLY JOURNAL, necessitates the payments to be made invariably in advance. *There will be, in no instance, a deviation from this rule.*

Club rates with three of the leading agricultural papers of the South have been established, to which attention is invited.

The friends of the JOURNAL are earnestly requested not only to remit promptly the amounts due and renew their subscriptions for another year, but to use their exertions to aid in extending its circulation. The remissness of a large number of subscribers has crippled many efforts to extend the usefulness and influence of the paper.

*After the 28th instant no name will be placed upon the subscription books without the prepayment of the subscription price.* AND AFTER DUE NOTICE AND REASONABLE TIME THE NAMES OF ALL DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS WILL BE ERASED. *As there will positively be no exception to this rule,* it is to be hoped that none will be offended. All subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their terms of subscription.

Attention is invited to the following schedule of subscription prices:

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|---|---|
| **DAILY JOURNAL.** | |
| One year | $5 00 |
| Six months | 4 00 |
| Three months | 2 25 |
| One month | 75 |
| **WEEKLY JOURNAL.** | |
| One year | $2 00 |
| Six months | 1 00 |
| **CLUBS.** | |
| Three copies Weekly Journal | $5 50 |
| Four " " | 7 00 |
| Five " " | 8 50 |
| Ten " " | 15 00 |
| Twenty " " | 25 00 |
| Daily Journal and Reconstructed Farmer, one year | $ 9 00 |
| Daily Journal and Rural Carolinian, one year | 9 00 |
| Daily Journal and Banner of the South and Planters' Journal, one year | 9 75 |
| Weekly Journal and Reconstructed Farmer, one year | 3 00 |
| Weekly Journal and Rural Carolinian, one year | 3 00 |
| Weekly Journal and Banner of the South and Planters' Journal, one year | 3 75 |

The *Reconstructed Farmer* is a first class Agricultural Monthly, published in Tarboro', N. C., and edited by a practical and successful farmer. It is one of the very best Farmers' Magazines in the South.

The *Rural Carolinian* is a large, finely illustrated and ably edited Agricultural Monthly, published in Charleston, S. C., peculiarly adapted to the wants of the farmers of this section.

The subscription price for each of these publications is two dollars *per annum.* It is supplied at these Club Rates at one dollar.

*The Banner of the South and Planters' Journal* is a large eight-page Weekly, published at Augusta, Georgia, combining, with Agriculture, a department devoted to Literature, especially to Memories of the Lost Cause. It is one of the best family papers in the country. It is published at three dollars per annum, but is supplied to the subscribers of the JOURNAL for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

Subscribers desiring any one of these publications in connection with the JOURNAL will, in remitting, name the paper wanted.

It is hoped that the friends and patrons of the JOURNAL will approve this "new departure." The subscription price has been reduced to the very *lowest point possible,* and prepayments must be required to maintain the position and character of the paper.

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BROTHER MILLS, of the *Biblical Recorder,* engages in the rather heavy labor of criticising *Addison* and *Webster,* and showing wherein they might have written better English!

It is no disparagement to the Editor to say that he succeeds better at portrait-painting than at such criticism, as the following accurate portraiture will testify:

"Judge Hugh S. Bond, of Baltimore, a rowdy-looking man, with small head, grey hair, large nose and heavy moustache."

### VOLUME TWENTY-ONE

The DAILY JOURNAL enters to-day upon the Twenty-first year of its existence.—The fact that no other daily paper in North Carolina survived the war and the commercial paralysis following it, while the influence and the patronage of the JOURNAL has kept pace with the growth of Wilmington and the surrounding section of country, gives proof of the firm hold which it has upon the regard of the people. Its circulation was never so large, while its advertising columns are crowded to their utmost extent. At home and abroad the JOURNAL is regarded as the index of the commercial prosperity of our growing city.

The JOURNAL begins its new volume under favorable auspices. The decrease of the subscription rates is already bearing its legitimate fruit. Although the change begins only with this issue, we have received a club of new subscribers from Fayetteville, and many additional names from all quarters, while our old patrons are renewing their subscriptions for another year. We have certainly adopted a "new departure" which has proved acceptable to our friends.

It is hardly necessary, we suppose, to promise that with the reduction of subscription rates there will be no decrease in the size of the paper, nor in the amount of reading matter; nor will there be any diminution of attention to the editorial and news departments of the JOURNAL. What it has been in this respect it will be in the future. We only hope that increase of patronage and the prepayment of subscriptions will enable us to extend the usefulness of the paper, add to its editorial force, and multiply its facilities for gathering news. We fully appreciate our own short-comings, and trust we may soon be enabled to overcome them. It will be no fault of ours if we do not.

Before the volume closes we shall have passed through two elections, more important in their influence upon the prosperity of North Carolina than any in her previous history. The JOURNAL will be found doing earnest battle for the common good. The past political course of the paper is too well known to need explanation or require promises.—While we have refused to fall down and worship every Golden Calf, which the political Aarons of these days have erected, we have not failed to appreciate truly the situation, and given such advice as we believed honest and honorable principle, as well as sound policy demanded. If we have not always kept pace with the more timid time-servers whose hopes and fears have run wild with their judgments, we have endeavored to guide our people into paths which would insure their present safety and lead to future honor and success. Standing now amidst the wreck of Southern political prosperity, in full and terrible view of the disastrous failures to save our people and State from the political revolution in which their liberties and their property have been sacrificed and their honorable pride outraged, we have nothing to retract or deplore. Under similar circumstances we should give similar advice, for we have kept steadily in view something else besides mere success.

Beyond this the JOURNAL is essentially a business institution. Its obligations are to do justice to those by whose patronage it is favored; to advance the commercial prosperity of this city, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of North Carolina and the South. We hope not only to record many things to cheer and gladden our readers, but to aid in bringing them about. Peace at home and abroad, full harvests, paying prices, troops of honest immigrants, new Southern Railroads, redoubled commerce at our ports, prosperity in our market places, increased manufactures, full schools and colleges, empty jails and almshouses, renewed enterprise, reverence for law, abatement of party rancor, healing of the enmity of races, and a restoration of the substance, and not the shadow, of the Constitution and the Union will be the ends at which we shall aim, and to which we shall devote the influence of our paper.

We desire to express our gratitude for the confidence, favor and patronage which have been bestowed upon the JOURNAL during the past year, notwithstanding the general gloom and business prostration.—These have been attended in many instances with marked manifestations of personal kindnesses and regard, which show that the intercourse between the Editor and his readers is not confined to the narrow limits of profit and loss. However confining and exacting our labors, and unpleasant and harrassing our duties, these exhibitions more than reconcile us to all our troubles, and give zest and encouragement to our efforts.—*Daily Journal* 28th.

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**The "Ku-Klux" Trials—A Base Libel.**

As was to have been expected, from what we have heretofore said as to the judicial mockery now enacting in Raleigh, the prisoners thus far arraigned for alleged Ku Klux complicities, have been convicted and visited with the most odious and severe penalties of the law. The result would have been the same, whether the prisoners were innocent or guilty, whether the evidence against them was ample, or that there was no evidence whatever.—Marshal Carrow, aided by Mr. Samuel T. Phillips, had arranged all that, by packing Radical juries that were as sure to convict, as suborned witnesses were sure to swear, to whatever might be required at their hands.

We learn that Mr. Phillips, in the course of his mercenary and partisan prosecution of the prisoners, virtually took the broad ground that the *Republican party* was the *government,* and that any assault upon that party was an attack upon the government! Herein, in a nutshell, is the secret of this most extraordinary and vindictive clamor over the Ku-Klux. We had supposed that Phillips had more shrewdness than to show the cloven foot so undisguisedly, but the truth is that, when a man, who has been raised well, turns apostate and renegade, he descends to lower depths of meanness and shamelessness than your common scape-grace.

When men commit crimes against society and offences against the law, let them be punished, but in most of these cases of Ku-Kluxism, reprehensible though they be, and deprecated as they should be by all good men, the question remains how far *the government itself* is responsible for the condition of things that has engendered and provoked these outrages, and that question, answered as it can be in but one way, should go far in mitigating the penalty of the law. When it is taken into consideration that all the legislation of the government, since the close of the war, has been directed to the humiliation of the white men of the South, and that they have been badgered by the bayonet and overwhelmed by taxation, at the instance and by the manipulation of imported and native outcasts and thieves, the wonder really is that so few "outrages" have been perpetrated. We have no sympathy with *any* violations of the law that may have been committed, but we repeat that, all things considered, they have been marvellously few, no greater in number than have occurred, within the same space of time, in any one of the Northern States of the Union.

But another Presidential election is approaching, and party capital must be had to secure to the man in power a continuance of the spoils. The war shibboleth must be raised again and the cry of "rebel" revived, to fire the Northern heart. North Carolina, as heretofore, is selected as the fittest theatre of operations, and for two reasons: first, because it has the honor of being the special object of Grant's antipathy, since it wheeled into the Conservative line last year, and again, because amid her thousands of good men and true,—as brave and true as e'er the sun has shone on in its course,—there is still, unfortunately, a large proportion of degraded and recreant sons of hers, who are always ready to wound her honor or stab her good name, for the ruffian's recompense—*pay!* Men, like Holden, who turned a band of cut-throats loose upon his own people,—like Phillips, who, selling a goodly birthright for pottage, counsels the packing of juries to fix crime on the garments of the State,—and like Pool, who is daily and common "informer" against his mother! And so it is, we say, that North Carolina is to be held up as swarming with "rebels" and "traitors," who are ready, at a moment's notice, to take up arms against the government, and among whom "loyal" men are unsafe in person and property? Holden, through the Washington *Chronicle,* revives his ancient chronic sensation that "another revolution is imminent," and, at the prompting of Phillips & Co., Judge Bond, from the Bench, utters a deliberate calumny upon the whole people of North Carolina,—a calumny which stamps his so-called "charge" to the Jury as the emanation of bitter party malevolence. We use strong language, but no fair man will say that it is unwarranted, when we call attention to the fact that Judge Bond said, in substance, if not in these exact words, that an acquital of the prisoners before him would place human life at the mercy of banditti and that there would be no security for life and property in North Carolina! We direct attention to his charge, published elsewhere.

We repeat that, in at least nineteen-twentieths of North Carolina, there is as much peace and quiet as in any portion of the Union,—that there is less violation of individual right, less crime and lawlessness in North Carolina than in *any* Northern State, in proportion to population,—and that all the present clamor, political and *judicial,* is prompted of party necessity and malignity! It is hard that a people and a State should be so wantonly and persistently maligned, villified and oppressed; and harder still that matricidal hands should be lifted against her by unfilial and degenerate sons—*paid to stab!*

JOHN BUNYAN, in his marvellous Allegory, the "Pilgrim's Progress," satirizes many popular vices and follies to an extent not generally appreciated by those who see nothing but religious struggles and triumphs in the story. It is impossible to doubt that, in the passage in which the proceedings against Faithful are described, he intended to satirize the mode in which State trials were conducted under Charles the Second. The license given to the witnesses for the prosecution, the shameless partiality and ferocious insolence of the judge, the precipitancy and blind rancor of packed juries, at that day, are suggestive of certain recent modern events. Bunyan was gifted with a sort of prescience, when he wrote:

"JUDGE. Thou runagate, heretic, *traitor,* hast thou heard what these *honest gentlemen* have witnessed against thee?

FAITHFUL. May I speak a few words in my own defence?

JUDGE. Sirrah, sirrah! thou deservest to live no longer, but to be slain immediately upon the place; yet, that all men may see our *gentleness* to thee, let us hear what thou, villain, knave, runagate, hast to say?"

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**The North Carolinian.**

We have received on advance sheet of "*The Weekly North Carolinian*—a Democratic Newspaper, published at Raleigh, and conducted by a Corps of Editors resident in each Congressional District, Wm. A. Hearne, Manager."

We have looked over the editorials with some interest, and we are free to say that their tone and spirit are unexceptionable. The paper, if we can judge by the articles before us, will be an ally and not an opponent of the Conservative party.

Surely it is not for us to prejudge private enterprises, and so far as the *North Carolinian* is a purely business advenaure we can only wish its proprietors every success.

In a polical point of view, we regret its appearance. The success of any party is dependent very much upon the maintenance of a good paper at the seat of government, to represent truly, forcibly and boldly the principles of the party. It should be the object of the party to give such a paper a zealous and lucrative support. Believing that there is not room for two efficient and liberally-conducted Conservative papers at Raleigh, we would regret to see such a division of the patronage as to render both useless as party organs.

Politically, therefore, we regret this new enterprise, and can but fear that its publication will be hurtful to the Conservative party.

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**Gen Hampton on the Situation.**

General WADE HAMPTON has written a letter to General D. H. HILL, which is published, giving the reasons that convince him the true policy of the South is to abstain altogether from all participation in the next National Democratic Convention. They are:

1st. The Southern delegates in a national convention could exercise no influence in shaping the policy, making up the issues or selecting the candidates for the next contest without seriously injuring the prospect of a democratic triumph.—That this would inevitably be the case is proven by the result of the last democratic convention, where the very presence of Southerners was used to prejudice the action and to defeat the candidates of our party.

2d. If the Southern delegates could not with propriety exert any influence in the convention, while their mere attendance in it might result in infinite mischief to the democratic party, it is surely the part of wisdom to refrain from participating in the deliberations of the convention

3d. The Northern democracy will have to bear the burden of the fight in the next Presidential contest, and it is only right that they should choose the field and select the standard-bearers.

The letter concludes:

"Of course, in pursuing this policy, we should take care to have our conduct and motives fully understood by our Northern friends. We should say to them that we are actuated solely by the desire to promote the success of democratic principles and democratic candidates; that we wish to leave them free to act as the best interests of our party demand; and that we pledge them in the contest all the aid we can give, only asking them to give us a good platform and as acceptable candidates as they can. When the platform is announced and the candidates selected the democracy of the South can ratify the action of the national convention, and they can use every effort to secure the success of the party, for on its success depends the existence of the Southern States."

We give place to these extracts from General HAMPTON'S letter, with some degree of pride, as his views are in such exact accord with those we have from time to time presented for several months past. We are more and more satisfied of their force. The nearer we approach the Presidential election the greater becomes the effort of Radical partisans to arouse the prejudices of the Northern masses against the people of the South. Holden, in the columns of the Washington *Chronicle,* revives the old cry of "rebellion;" Judge Bond, from the bench, sounds the tocsin of Radical alarm; Ku-Klux committees in Washington City and throughout the South are preparing, with fiendish delight, the weapons of hate and sectional discord. The old feelings against the South are to be revived and intensified if possible. In Congress, in the columns of the newspapers, and from the stump, at least, the "war of the rebellion" will be fought over again. Indeed it has already fairly begun.

It seems to us that under these circumstances wisdom and good policy require that the Southern people should withhold from any active participation in National politics. We are satisfied that any other course will be attended with evil. Our sympathies tend only to weaken; our influence aids to defeat.

We can do more good by remaining quietly at home, pushing our canvass firmly but unobtrusively, and letting our ballots, rather than our speakers and papers, show our interest in national politics. If the electoral vote of the South is to be a source of strength, rather than of weakness to the National Democratic candidate for President, it must be cast without clamor and with judgment.

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**Card from the Man who Challenged the Governor of Louisiana—The Governor Threatened with a Cowhiding.**

John A. Walsh, of New Orleans, who challenged Gov. Warmouth to fight a duel, but whose invitation was declined for official and other cogent reasons expressed in a letter from the Governor, has replied in a column-long card, in which he says:

"As to the violation of good morals, that I may have been guilty of in offering you money, I urge the plea of the well known fact to this community, that you were never known to sign a bill in which there was money, without being paid for it. I desire to purchase the unsigned bill, in which there was profit, and, knowing you as well as I did, I offered you money, but in your judgment not enough, although, as I said before, you afterwards agreed to take it, when too late.—Certainly you were aware that I knew you were not an honest man, and my proposition was made to one who had time and again, even at that early date, prostituted the high office of Chief Magistrate of this State. * * You have corrupted every department of the State government; you have polluted and degraded the judiciary for your own base purposes: you have urged the passage of such laws as opposed and ground down the people of this State, all for the purpose of satisfying your insatiate desire for money; you have insulted the women and profaned the religion of our section, and now you come before the people, clad as you are, in robes of deeper infamy, if that were possible, and ask them to believe you. I will leave for the contempt of your Excellency, *ad interim,* the pleasing prospect that when the Executive toga, under which you have so ignobly skulked, shall fall from your shoulders, of their being more suitably embellished with untanned leather."

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The harbor tolls collected at Havre for the Chamber of Commerce towards the works in the port amounted in August to 81,934f., and for the previous months to 310,476f., or 392,410f.

## The Ku-Klux Trials in Raleigh.

### THE CHARGE OF JUDGE BOND.

### Conviction of Eight of the Accused.

The first of the Ku-Klux trials terminated in Raleigh on Wednesday last, resulting in the conviction of eight of the parties named in the indictment and the acquittal of three. The *Sentinel* thus alludes to it editorially:

On Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock, the jury rendered their verdict convicting the following defendants, to-wit: R. A. Shotwell, Adolphus Depriest, Amos Owens, George Holland, Wm. Teal, Wm. McIntyre, David Holland, Spencer K. Moore, D. B. Fortune and Wm. Scruggs, and acquitting F. A. Shotwell, Calvin Teal and Wm. Tanner. Judge Bond ordered the defendants acquitted to be discharged, when the Kirkite Phillips said: "No, we have other charges against them"; and the order was revoked and the acquitted men ordered to jail with the convicted.

The liberty of the citizen is well-nigh, if not altogether gone, when he is arrested, ironed, imprisoned, and transported 300 miles for trial, especially if he be a poor man, not able to pay his witnesses to follow him to his uncertain place of trial. Three of these defendants stand acquitted of any violation of the law, yet they have been punished as felons. What says the country? What says Justice to this recurrence to the practice of monarchy and old George the Third?

In the proceedings of the trial published in the same paper, we find the following extraordinary charge, given to the jury by Judge Bond in submitting the case:

Gentlemen of the Jury,—Now that the evidence on the part of the United States is closed, and the defendants have declined to offer any testimony, and after the patient attention which you have given both to the witnesses and the counsel, it is our duty to give you some directions to guide you in making up your verdict.

And first, gentlemen, you are free from difficulty respecting the construction of the act of Congress under which this indictment has been drawn and which has been so frequently read or quoted to you during the trial, for the court charges you that so far as the act of Congress, approved April 20th, 1871, is concerned, it is in accordance with the Consitution of the United States and you, as well as we, are bound to respect and enforce it.

These parties are charged in three counts with a conspiracy, which is an agreement on the part of two or more persons to do an unlawful thing or to do a lawful thing in an unlawful way.

They are charged, first with conspiring to deprive James M. Justice of his right to vote for a member of Congress, and secondly with conspiring to beat him for having advocated and supported the election of a certain person as a member of the House of Representatives, and thirdly with conspiring to hinder the execution of a law of the U. S. which is specified to be the act approved May 31, 1870, and the first section thereof.

In the opinion of the court, and it so charges you, there has been no time since the adoption of the Constitution of the U. S. that Congress has not had the power to punish all who obstructed, either by intimidation or force, voters at the election of its own members or of the officers of the national government.

Any argument to the contrary which the defence have to make, in addition to that offered already, the court will hear upon a motion to arrest judgment, should that be necessary. It is not for you to consider.

The offence charged is a conspiracy. It is not the assault or actual beating and injury that constitute the crime. These are the mere result of conspiracy—these are the conspiracy in motion. The offence is complete when two or more persons confederate and agree with the intent set out in the indictment, and all who consent and agree are guilty of the conspiracy.

Those who actually engage in carrying out what has been agreed upon, those who effect the intimidation or beating or actually use the force to hinder the execution of the law, are not more guilty of the conspiracy than those who, though not actually present, agreed, confederated, and connected together, to have the unlawful result accomplished.

The witnesses on the part of the Government who took part in this crime, allege it to have been committed to punish James M. Justice for his political course, and Mr. Justice states to you that those who committed the assault upon him told him that they beat him and were about to hang him for the same cause.—He states to you what that political course had been, and a prominent part of it was his support and advocacy, both by his voice and vote, of a certain person for representative in Congress.

If you believe, gentlemen, this was the fact, and that for this as well as other political acts he was beaten, then the crime charged in the first two counts of the indictment is complete; and if you believe from the evidence what is stated, in addition, by Mr. Justice, that he was only released upon promise to abandon that political course, and for voting as he pleased for Federal officers thereafter, then the parties who entered into this conspiracy are guilty of all the counts in the indictment. It is necessary, however, after you have found the crime charged was committed, that you find from the evidence whether or not the parties at the bar are the parties, not who acctually committed the assault, but who entered into the conspiracy to have it committed.

The witnesses are mostly accomplices, but a jury, though it ought to be careful about it, may and sometimes ought to convict upon the testimony of one accomplice. If you believe these accomplices, and find them in addition corroborated by other witnesses or circumstances, you may as readily convict upon their testimony as upon any other. Who the guilty parties are is a mere question of fact, which it is no part of the province of the court to determine. That remains your duty to discover from the evidence.

In conclusion, gentlemen, the court cannot refrain from commending this case to your most serious attention. In a long experience upon the bench we have never seen a case which presented, if the witnesses speak truly, facts of such unprovoked wickedness and brutality. In most cases hefetofore tried before the courts attempts at murder had either ill will or plunder for a motive. But this case is singular in its enmity in this, that some seven or eight witnesses have stated in a court of justice upon oath that they themselves went in disguise upon an expedition to murder a neighbor of highly respectable character in the dead hour of the night, toward whom they had no ill-will, who had never wronged them, and whose property they had no desire to steal. They state they dragged him from the side of his sleeping wife out into a fearful storm, where they would have killed him had not a co-conspirator's heart relented at the critical moment, and he a stranger, and why, gentlemen? Not from personal malice or ill-will, but because they were ordered to do so.

Gentlemen, if you find these facts from the evidence to be true, and if it be true they cannot be punished, I tell you solemnly there is no security for our lives in North Carolina. You are in the hands of banditti. The law is a mockery and the court might just as well be closed.

As you find the truth to be from the evidence the jury may bring in a general verdict of guilty as to all the parties or not guilty as to all, or they may find some of the parties guilty and others not guilty. You have nothing to do with the punishment of these parties, and it ought not to be alluded to by counsel. The act of Congress gives the court large discretion from mere fine to imprisonment, and that matter is entirely in its discretion and should have no weight with you.

At half past 7 o'clock the case was given to the jury.

At 9 o'clock the jury returned to the court and announced through their foreman that they were unable to agree as to Scruggs, Teal, Holland, and F. A. Shotwell, and asked to have the testimony as to them repeated.

Messrs. Strong and Phillips agreed to the evidence to be given to the jury.

The jury again retired, and at 10 o'clock re-entered the court and returned the following verdict:

Not guilty as to F. A. Shotwell, Calvin Teal, and Wm. Tanner.

Guilty as to F. A. Shotwell, Adolphus Depriest, Amos Owens, George Holland, Wm. Teal, Wm. McIntire, David Collins, and Wm. Scruggins, Spencer K. Moore and D. B. Fortune pleaded guilty during the progress of the trial.

The counsel for the defendants moved that those found not guilty be discharged

Judge Bond was about to order their discharge, when Mr. Phillips objected, as there were other charges against them.

The court then ordered F. A. Shotwell, Teal and Tanner into the custody of the Marshal.

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[Vienna Correspondence Eastern Budget, September 3.]

**The Two Kaisers—The Policy that is to Govern Central Europe.**

The second meeting of the Austrian and German Emperors is to take place at Salzburg on the 6th. The two Imperial Chancellors will be present, and also the Prime Ministers of Hungary and Cis-Leithania, Counts Andrassy and Hohenwarth, who were invited by their Emperor in order to be presented to the Emperor of Germany. On this occasion the understanding arrived at in the conferences at Gastein is to be finally confirmed, it would be too much to say sanctioned, for, important as the agreement is, it is far from being of the nature of an international treaty. A treaty was not contemplated on either side. The task of the two ministers was merely to examine whether, and in what manner, the personal approachment between the representatives of the two dynasties which rule in Central Europe could be brought into harmony with the interests of their respective States, and taken advantage of for the promotion of European peace. It is creditable to these two statesmen that they perceived with equal sagacity and zeal the great advantages which the Austro-Hungarian and German empires would derive from a concerted policy. The idea which inspired the present agreement was the same as that which originated in the great political manifestation of last December—that, namely, of determining the relations between the two empires exclusively by their national interests now that their old dynastic policy has been given up. Both ministers must have seen that the most pressing and important interest of their respective States is to consolidate themselves at home, and they would, consequently, only consider foreign questions in so far as it might become necessary mutually to provide against any contingencies that might hinder their essentially peaceful task. The object of the agreement was solely defence, and the Gastein programme cannot but be received with sympathy in all quatters where similar objects are pursued. It is not surprising, therefore, that Italy was the first to express her concurrence in the leading idea of the Gastein conferences. England, on the other hand, who usually takes the initiative in all steps where the maintenance of peace is concerned, has hitherto remained silent. If the mere fact that the moral union of two States is sufficient to prevent the creation or the one-sided solution of European questions is looked upon with disfavor in some quarters there are other matters, such as the socialist movement, whose discussion at Gastein should overcome any feeling of this kind. To France and Russia especially, judging by recent events, any precautions taken against socialism must be welcome. I may add here that the report that Prince Bismarck has offered his services to the Vienna cabinet as a mediator between Austria and Russia in consequence of the concessions made to the Poles in Gallacia is a mere conjecture, and has no foundation in fact.

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**A House or a Girl Bewitched—Bombardment with Stones, Brickbats and Blocks of Wood—No Discovery Made.**

A correspondent at Harrisburg, Ohio, sends the following to the Columbus Journal, under the date of September 13:

The residence of J. G. Mundle is located three miles south of Harrisburg, Franklin county. On Wednesday evening, September 6, at about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Mundle heard, as she supposed, some men talking near the house, Mr. Mundle being absent. She stepped out into the yard to see what it was. In a very short time a block of wood was thrown into the house. Supposing it was a gang of rowdies trying to frighten her, she armed herself with a shot gun, but saw no person to shoot at. Quite a number of stones were thrown into and around the house during the remainder of the evening.

On Sunday morning it was renewed, and continued until near twelve m. Here we drop the curtain to introduce a new character. In the family of Mr. Mundle is a bound girl, named Orleina Karns, sixteen years of age and very small of statue—not larger than a girl of ten years ought to be. It was noticed all through this bombardment that the stones nearly all fell on her. To test the matter she was removed to different rooms, but the stones continued to fall near her—in fact, two or three stones struck her. On Saturday she was removed from the place, and the stones ceased to fall at once. She returned in the evening and the throwing commenced immediately. She was again removed, with the same result as before. She returned home on Sunday, and had scarcely entered the house when the stones began to fall, and have continued to do so at intervals ever since. Without attempting to give any of the many reasons assigned by different persons for these strange doings I will describe the kind of stones that fell. As Paddy would say, the first stone that fell was a block of wood; another was a brickbat; one Indian dart, such as Mr. Lo had one day used his arrow; the others were such as can be picked up on any stony land along Darby Creek, of all shapes and sizes, kinds and quality, from a half ounce up to five and a quarter pounds. Some of them were nearly ice cold, and some so hot they could scarcely be handled. Some were wet and some were dry. Another strange feature is that the stones nearly all alighted without force enough to hurt any person, though no person was hit except the girl, as above mentioned. So far not the slightest clue has been obtained as to the cause of all this.

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On the Emperor Napoleon's *fete* day the municipality of Ajaccio, Corsica, voted that a sum of 1,000 francs should be distributed to the poor, and that a special service should be celebrated in the Cathedral.

## CARL SCHURZ.

**Effect of Senator Schurz's Nashville Speech—Ex-Confederate Soldiers Prepared to Carry Out His Views.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 23, 1871.

The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, on Wednesday has created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it is the following letter formally addressed to Senator Schurz and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from privates and non-commissioned officers up to Major-Generals. The signers, generally, are representative men of influence in the community:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21st, 1871.

HON. CARL SCHURZ:

*Dear sir*—We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself and our profound regard and admiration of the unselfish, non-partisan, cultured and patriotic address delivered by you in this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obedience to party when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are no partisans; that we have a faith that no words can express in the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American republic; that we honor and revere the national flag as the assured herald of that day when the races of men of all ranks and conditions will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental thraldom. We wish to turn our back on all sectional parties and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past; and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration and broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, but inspired with an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions.

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SENATOR SCHURZ'S REPLY.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23, 1871.

The following is Senator Schurz's reply to the ex-Confederate soldiers' letter:

MAXWELL HOUSE
NASHVILLE, September 23, 1871

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter, and, without affectation, I may say that I cannot find words strong enough to describe the joy it has given me. Spontaneous expressions of such sentiments as your letter contains coming from you as late soldiers of the Confederate army, may well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days. When your former comrades as well as you do now rally around the flag of the American republic as the symbol of universal freedom, equal rights and constitutional government; when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and discountenance that partisan spirit which is so apt to obscure the human reason and blunt the best impulses of the human heart; when they once more fully recognize the identity of their true interest with those of our great common country—then every patriotic citizen will feel that the regeneration of the south is certain to be accomplished by her own people. If there is still lurking here and there a spirit which keeps alive feelings of animosity and distrust, and which, by means of social proscription or intimidation or violence strive to impede the development of free public opinion, you can render it harmless by your influence and example. If there are still disturbances of the peace and order of society occurring calculated to produce the impression that the security and rights of citizens can be sufficiently protected only by the interference of the general government, in your local concerns you can dispel that impression by devoting your energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus proving the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitimate ends. Here, as well as elsewhere, if there is still an apprehension as to a secret design to subvert the logical and legitimate result of the war by reactionary movements, you will remove the apprehension by demonstrating that the young South has risen above old prejudices and obsolete aspirations, and is determined to build up again the prosperity and power of those States on a basis in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. Men of courage and convictions like you will do nothing by halves; they will not look back when they have put their hands to the plough, and I assure you that your efforts will have the sincerest appreciation, hearty applause and energetic support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions; your rights will be safe in the security of the rights of all; your power will be strong in the restored brotherhood of all Americans, and the republic will be proud of all her sons. Yours, &c., CARL SCHURZ.

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From the Milwaukee News, Sept. 16.

**Greeley Heard From—He Unbosoms Himself to the Wrong Man—The Result.**

During the recent visit of Horace Greeley to this city, the venerable sage was sitting on a sofa at the Newhall House, conversing with a friend, when Colonel Sawyer came up and joined them. Greeley turned to speak to him, and while he was thus engaged, his former listener departed. Colonel W. J. Kershaw happening along just then, dropped in the vacant seat. Presently Horace, not perceiving the change in the occupancy of the adjacent seat, turned around and resumed the conversation. He said, apparently resuming a conversation where he had left it shortly before: "It is the most——disgraceful Administration that ever was witnessed in a civilized country. It has become intolerably corrupt. There must be a change, or there will be a revolution. Why, through his Congressmen and officeholders he is trying to control the politics of every State in the Union as he has yours here in Wisconsin, and as you will see he will, next week, in New Jersey and Maryland, when Republican conventions are to meet there. Your man (Washburn) has been placed on the track through these detestable influences." Here it occurred to Col. Kershaw that he was becoming the recipient of confidence not intended for him, and he stated to Mr. Greeley that probably his remarks were intended for another man. The philosopher stared blankly over his spectacles with an air that was childlike and bland, while a look of astonishment and disgust stole gradually over his placid countenance. With a most expressive "ough!" he started from his seat and betook himself to the opposite side of the room in great haste. But he had said his say.

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Harrisburg, Ohio, has a present sensation in a daily shower of stones, cast by invisible hands at a dwelling within its limits. They are asserted to be of all shapes and sizes, kinds and quality, from a half ounce up to five and a quarter pounds. Some of them are nearly ice cold, and some so hot they could scarcely be handled. Some were wet and some were dry.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot has arrived at San Francisco on his way to Washington. It is not yet known whether he will accept the appointment of Indian Commissioner.

Five babies a week is the proud boast of Bainbridge, Ga., with 1,500 inhabitants.

The Worcester Spy says Washburn is the most promising candidate. Well, what does he promise?

# STATE NEWS.

Oysters in full blast in Newbern.

A large revival is going on in the Baptist Church in Winston, Forsythe county.

There is to be an excursion from Petersburg to Fayetteville to-morrow.

Bishop Gibbons dedicated a Catholic church at Ashville last Sunday. The services were interesting.

Over one hundred persons in Halifax county have connected themselves with the Methodist church.

We are glad to learn, from the Eagle, that Fayetteville is moving onward and upward Success attend her efforts.

It is reported that the cattle distemper is prevailing among the cattle in Henderson county.

It is rumored, says the Sentinel, that President U. S. Grant, in company with the Crown Princess of the Fee Jee Islands, will visit this city during the Fair week.

We learn, says the Sentinel, that R. W. Best, Esq., of this city, was on Saturday last appointed by the Circuit Court a U. S. Commissioner.

SALISBURY FAIR.—The first annual Fair of the Western North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association," will begin at Salisbury, on the 10th October, and continue for four days.

We have received from A. W. Davenport, Esq., one of the Southern Home, a few specimens of sweet potatoes, which, owing to the drought of nine weeks, do not weigh over one pound to a piece.

The Raleigh Era learns from a private letter received from Greene county, that in consequence of the long continued drought, wells in many localities have failed, or nearly, that the water obtained is unfit for use.

METHODIST REVIVAL.—The work continues at the Methodist Church in this city. As the result of the labors of the past week or ten days we understand several connections themselves with the church last Sabbath morning.—Raleigh Era.

A great revival is progressing at Hickory church, in Nash county, under the preaching of the Rev. George Duke, Baptist.—Seventy-five were baptised and received into the church on Sunday last, upon a profession of their faith.—Raleigh Era.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: On Wednesday of last week, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., the residence of Dr. J. Wiseman, in Farmington, Davie county, was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The Warrenton Gazette says: A tomato weighing one pound and an early Rose potato weighing 21½ ounces were shown us by Capt. John M. Price. They were raised in Kansas, and sent to him by his son Jno. L. Price.

The Charlotte Observer says that an extra train will leave Charlotte at 8:30 A. M. Wednesday morning 27th inst., on the C. & R. R. R., for Cherryville for the accommodation of persons attending Catawba Presbytery, to be held at that place on that day.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The following are the officers of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5 Knights of Pythias, of Fayetteville: Capt. W. Skinner, V. P., Wm. A. Guthrie, M. C., O. B. Bicker, V. C., L. C. Langdon, B. J. W. Phillips, R. S., J. O. Rose, F. S., W. J. Cooley, G., J. A. D. Malone, I. S., J. L. Andrews, O. S.
Fayetteville Eagle.

ALMSHOUSE HOSPITALITY.—Two desperate and forlorn tramps, Henry Craig, of North Carolina, one of Holden's militia, and Chas. F. Newhouse, "also of the army," twenty years a Prussian, were received at the station-house on Sunday night and had extended to them the hospitalities of the public hostry.—Norfolk Virginian, 26 h.

KU KLUX TRIALS.—In the Circuit Court yesterday in the case of U. S. *vs.* Amos Norris *et als.*, charged with whipping old Aaron Biggerstaff, the prosecution closed their testimony at 12 o'clock, when the defence began the examination of their witnesses, which was still progressing at the hour of our going to press.—Raleigh Era, 26th.

The Newbern Times learns that on Friday, along the coast in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort Harbor, there was some twelve hundred barrels of fish, principally mullets, caught. Of this large number, some six hundred barrels were caught in the immediate harbor, and, as may be easily imagined, the fishermen are jubilant.

The Weldon News says: It has been rumored for a month or two, during this summer, that our townsman, Boswell L. Cowper, had drawn a ten thousand dollar prize in a San Francisco lottery, and we notice that "Irene," the Murfreesboro correspondent of the Norfolk Journal speaks of it as being confirmed. If it be true, as that correspondent seems to think, we can only say that Mr. Cowper has, of a truth, struck a streak of luck.

We understand, says the Raleigh Sentinel, that Mr. Reuben Stallings, of Franklin county, has recently invented a very superior cotton press, of which Mr. A. F. Page, of Carey, in this county, is the manufacturer and general agent in this State. We are told that this invention surpasses anything in the cotton press line yet brought before the public, and that they will not cost over $125 apiece. In a few days we will be able to lay before our readers a description of the workings of the machine.

GALLANT ACT.—We have only just learned of a very gallant act performed by Mr. N. B. Agostine one day last week.

Mr. Agostine, while on Rixford wharf, on East Front street, observed a colored boy struggling in the water evidently exhausted and about to sink for the last time. Without a moment's hesitation, he plunged in, caught the boy in time and brought him to the shore, where he was soon placed in good condition.

Acts like Mr. Agostine's are not often performed, and when they are they are certainly entitled to honorable mention.
Newbern Times.

After a fair and thorough examination, says the Charlotte Democrat, some six or seven colored men were committed to jail, last week and the week before, to await trial for forming a scheme to burn certain houses in this city. They must be punished, and if they have been instigated by more cunning and intelligent persons, such persons should be exposed and punished also. With but few exceptions the colored people of this place have refrained from violating the laws and have behaved well, considering how much they have been misinformed in regard to the design of political parties.

TO BE REMOVED.—It is said, says the Raleigh Sentinel, that United States Solicitor Starbuck will be removed for incompetency. A better reason than that might be urged for his removal. There is a presentment in the archives of the Federal Court against Mr. Starbuck for perjury. No bill has ever been drawn upon it. Mr. S. compromised a case of perjury with one Cole, allowing him to plead guilty and submit, paying $150 and cost. We say this much by way of helping Mr. Phillips, or other apostate Radicals who may seek to oust their brother Starbuck for incompetency. Long Perry and all detectives will be against the removal. There is a good understanding between Starbuck, Perry and the detectives.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—Colonel Wm. Johnston, J. L. Morehead and J. E. Stenhouse, of Charlotte, are the only delegates from North Carolina present at the organization of the National Commercial Convention now in session at Baltimore. Colonel Morehead was selected as one of the Vice-Presidents.

From the Baltimore Sun.

**The Political Prosecutions in North Carolina.**

The political trials which are now in progress in North Carolina before Judge Bond, and of which some account has already been given in the Sun, furnish a practical illustration of the abuses to which the Ku-Klux act may lead. Those provisions of the act which at the time of its passage and since have attracted most attention and excited most comment were those which clothe the Executive with a power above and beyond all law, beyond any authority in Congress to confer, and the exercise of which would virtually obliterate all State authority and prostrate the civil at the foot of the military power.—The great question has been whether the President would exercise these extraordinary and extra constitutional powers, as from time to time he has been urged to do by some of the members of the congressional committee on "Southern outrages," so-called, and by the more reckless and violent portion of the radical press. Thus far, to the great relief of the country, President Grant has listened to more moderate counsels and forborne to give to these features of the Ku-Klux act the practical enforcement desired by Senator Scott.—We have had no proclamation of martial law by the federal authority within the limits of a State, and no substitution of the reign of provost marshals and military courts for the ordinary course of civil justice. We have now in North Carolina, however, an illustration of the ordinary workings of the act, without the intervention of the Executive, and in those features which relate to the daily administration of justice in the federal courts.

It should be remembered, moreover, that what is being done in North Carolina may be done anywhere—wherever there are United States judges, marshals and grand juries, in other words, in any State or Territory of the Union just as the same right of Executive interference, in derogation and to the exclusion of State authority, if it exist at all, must exist equally in New York and in South Carolina. Although avowedly designed to affect immediately and directly the States which were "lately in rebellion," the Ku-Klux act is a general statute, applicable to the whole country. Practically intended to subserve a purely political and partisan purpose, it was ostensibly passed to meet the contingency of a possible denial of justice in the State courts and of a failure or neglect of State authority to protect the civil as well as political rights of citizens. It is this consideration which gives particular point and significance to the trials which are now taking place in North Carolina.

These trials are being conducted with all the external forms of law, in the United States Circuit Court, at Raleigh, Judges Bond and Brooks upon the bench. There have been regular indictments found by a grand jury, and while some of the parties accused have been convicted, others have been acquitted, and others again have pleaded guilty. But convicted of what? Guilty of what? Of belonging to a secret organization called the "Invisible Empire," whose oaths, ritual, grips and passwords have been duly exposed, and which is charged to be the organization responsible for the various 'outrages,' the perpetration of which has fired the Northern heart and rendered the passage of the Ku-Klux act necessary.

It is not necessary, it appears, according to the judicial construction of the act, that the parties on trial should themselves have been personally or directly concerned in the commission of any "outrage."—If the organization to which they belong—that is, any members of the organization have been guilty of any "outrages"—that is evident enough to warrant their conviction under the act Their crime, if any, is that of belonging to a society which calls itself an "invisible empire," whose lodges are called "dens," and whose high dignitaries are designated as "Grand Turks," "Grand Monks" and "Night Hawks." If the matter were not so serious, it would be ludicrous comedy. As it is, it illustrates the wickedness and the folly of this attempt, on the part of the Radical party, to make mountains out of mole-hills, and to twist this "Ku klux" nonsense into the semblance of a crime.—There is not a State in the Union whose criminal code is not sufficient to reach and to punish every offense against persons or property of which the laws of civilized communities take cognizance. We do not believe that offences of either class are of more frequent occurrence in the South than in the North or West, or in New York city, for example. Certainly, the most atrocious instances of crime of which we hear do not occur in the impoverished and sparsely-settled regions of the South, but in the older, wealthier and more crowded centres of population. That any organization of any kind exists in the South, leagued together for the commission of such offenses, or animated by any spirit of hostility towards the government of the United States, has not been proved, and we do not believe. It is the assumption, however, upon which such legislation as the Ku-klux act is based, and such trials and convictions as are taking place at Raleigh, are justified.

Conceding it to be a fact that there is a society called the "Invisible Empire," with its absurd nomenclature and fantastic ritual, in existence in North Carolina, it does not follow that its purposes are criminal, or that belonging to it is a crime. So far as we can judge from the published reports of these trials, with almost as much propriety might the fact that certain Masons or Odd-Fellows have been guilty of the "outrages" in question be made the foundation of a prosecution against all other Masons and Odd-Fellows for belonging to those societies. The love of the American people for secret organizations, whose purposes are either laudable or at least harmless, but using the bait of mystery to attract members and give a zest to their meetings, is something marked. It is almost a trait in our national character. The peculiar condition of Southern society is especially favorable to the development of this taste, which in simple and rustic communities grown men possess to the same extent as young collegians, and which they frequently indulge in precisely similar ways—in mischievous pranks and practical jokes at the expense of the ignorant and superstitious. As well might the "skull-and-bones" societies and "dark lanthorn" parades of our college boys or the fantastic mummery of the "Sons of Malta," which, even in our largest cities, afforded so many people amusement a few years ago, be treated as "a high crime and misdemeanor." If it were not, we repeat, for the partisan malignity which underlies these proceedings, and for the utter violation and perversion involved of principles of law and justice, once deemed sacred by the American people, this spectacle of respectable citizens of North Carolina being indicted and convicted for belonging to "the Invisible Empire," and meeting in "dens," under the presidency of "wizards" and "Grand Turks," would be too absurd for indignation.

**Chicago has a noon prayer-meeting, which refutes the allegation that it is past praying for.**

**Gen. Thomas H. Bowen, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, recently appointed for Idaho, has resigned, and will return to Little Rock.**

**We have no further information up to "this writing," concerning the bottom having been knocked out of the State of Florida, &c. The public wait impatiently of course! It has not been stated how many inhabitants were in the county reported to have gone glimmering.—Alexandria Gazette.**

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

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| BEESWAX, ℔ | 32 @ | 34 | |
| BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. | | | |
| 2nd hand | 2 25 @ | 2 50 | |
| New | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Tallow | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Adamantine | 15 @ | 16 | |
| Sperm | 50 @ | 65 | |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Java | 25 @ | 30 | |
| Laguayra | 20 @ | 24 | |
| Rio | 18½@ | 22 | |
| St. Domingo | 25 @ | 28 | |
| COTTON, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Ord. to Mid'g | 13 @ | 16 | |
| Strict Mid'g | 00 @ | 17 | |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| Gunny, ℔ yd | 00 @ | 00 | |
| Dundee | 00 @ | 20 | |
| Flax | 19½@ | 20 | |
| Double Anc'r | 19½@ | 21 | |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 7 @ | 10 | |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ℔ bushel | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, | | | |
| ℔ yard | 11 @ | 12 | |
| Yarn, ℔ 5 | 1 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| FEATHERS, | | | |
| ℔ lb | 65 @ | 90 | |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mackerel, | | | |
| No. 1 | 28 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| No. 2 | 13 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| No. 3 | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Mullets | 5 50 @ | 8 00 | |
| Herring, | | | |
| East | 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| N.C.roe | 0 00 @ | 12 50 | |
| do cut, | 8 00 @ | 10 00 | |
| do gross, | 7 00 @ | 8 00 | |
| Dry Cod, ℔ lb | 9 @ | 10 | |
| FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern | | | |
| Family | 7 25 @ | 10 00 | |
| Superfine | 5 25 @ | 5 50 | |
| Fine | 5 00 @ | 5 25 | |
| Ex. Super | 6 50 @ | 6 75 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA, | | | |
| Family | 8 25 @ | 8 50 | |
| Superfine | 7 75 @ | 8 00 | |
| GLUE, ℔ lb | 15 @ | 20 | |
| GUNNY BAGS | 25 @ | 28 | |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Per ton | 00 00 @ | 80 00 | |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 0 95 @ | 1 05 | |
| Oats | 75 @ | 80 | |
| Peas, Cow | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| Rice, rough | 1 25 @ | 1 35 | |
| Carolina | 8½ @ | 9 | |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | @ | 7 | |
| Dry | 14 @ | 15 | |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 1 60 @ | 1 75 | |
| Northern | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| IRON, ℔ lb., | | | |
| English, ass'd | 8 @ | 10 | |
| American, ref. | 0 @ | 10 | |
| American, | | | |
| sheer | 9 @ | 10 | |
| Swede | 10 @ | 12 | |
| Hoop, | | | |
| ℔ ton | 105 00 @ | 110 00 | |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.) | | | |
| Whiskey, | 1 25 @ | 4 00 | |
| Bourbon | 2 00 @ | 4 00 | |
| N. E. R | | | |
| Gin | 4 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Brandy | 4 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| do Apple | 1 50 @ | 2 75 | |
| do Peach | 2 25 @ | 3 50 | |
| LUMBER, River,) | | | |
| F'r B'ds | 15 00 @ | 17 00 | |
| Wide do | 12 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| Scantling | 10 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| LIME, ℔ bbl | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| (From store) | | | |
| Rockport | 1 25 @ | 1 30 | |
| Rockland | 0 00 @ | 1 35 | |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Cuba, hhds. | 36 @ | 38 | |
| do bbls. | 40 @ | 42 | |
| Sugar house, | 20 @ | 21 | |
| do bbls. | 23 @ | 26 | |
| Syrup, bbls. | 50 @ | 1 00 | |
| Do N. O. | 83 @ | 0 85 | |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs. | | | |
| Virgin new | 0 00 @ | 4 45 | |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ | 3 45 | |
| Hard | 0 00 @ | 2 00 | |
| Far, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 @ | 2 55 | |
| Tar, in ordr | 2 75 @ | 2 80 | |
| Pitch, City | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| Rosin, pale | 5 50 @ | 7 00 | |
| do No. 1 | 4 00 @ | 5 00 | |
| do No. 2 | 2 25 @ | 2 35 | |
| do No. 3 | 0 00 @ | 2 20 | |
| Spirits Turpentine, | | | |
| ℔ gal | 00 @ | 11½ | |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 5 00 @ | 5 75 | |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Linseed | 1 40 @ | 1 50 | |
| Machinery | 1 75 @ | 2 00 | |
| Kerosene | 30 @ | 33 | |
| OKA NUTS, | 2 90 @ | 3 00 | |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, bush | 0 00 @ | 1 60 | |
| Irish, ℔ bbl | 3 75 @ | 4 00 | |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb | | | |
| N. C. Bacon | | | |
| Hams | 16 @ | 18 | |
| Middlings | 12 @ | 12½ | |
| Shoulders | 9½ @ | 10 | |
| Hog round | 12 @ | 12½ | |
| Western Bacon. | | | |
| (Smoked.) | | | |
| Hams | 16½ @ | 18½ | |
| Middlings | 9½ @ | 10 | |
| Shoulders | 8½ @ | 9 | |
| (Dry Salted.) | | | |
| Middlings | 8½ @ | 9 | |
| Shoulders | 7 @ | 7½ | |
| Lard, N C | 15 @ | 16 | |
| do North'rn | 12 @ | 16 | |
| Butter, N C. | 00 @ | 30 | |
| do North'rn | 33 @ | 54 | |
| Cheese | 14 @ | 18 | |
| PORK Northern, ℔ bbl. | | | |
| City Mess | 0 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| Thin " | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Rump | 00 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| SALT Alum, ℔ | | | |
| bag 2 bush | 1 50 @ | 2 00 | |
| Liverpool, sack, ground | | | |
| cargo | 1 80 @ | 1 85 | |
| from store | 1 45 @ | 1 50 | |
| American | 1 35 @ | 1 40 | |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb | | | |
| Porto Rico | 11½@ | 12 | |
| " | 12½ @ | 13 | |
| " | 13½ @ | 13½ | |
| " | 14 @ | 14½ | |
| Crushed | 14½@ | 15¼ | |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Northern | 5½@ | 8 | |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | 4 00 @ | 5 50 | |
| Common | 2 25 @ | 2 50 | |
| STAVES, ℔ M. | | | |
| W O bbl. | 00 00 @ | 30 | |
| R O hhd | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| TIMBER ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 12 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Mill, prime | 10 00 @ | 11 00 | |
| Mill Fair | 7 50 @ | 8 00 | |
| Mill, inferior to | | | |
| ord | 5 00 @ | 6 00 | |
| TALLOW, lb | 11 @ | 0 12 | |

# REVIEW
## OF THE
# WILMINGTON MARKETS
## FOR THE
## WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
## September 28, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—In earlier part of the week the market for this article opened quiet, and sales were made at unchanged figures. To-day there has been a better feeling manifested, and sales at increased prices have been effected. The receipts have fallen off considerably, and the stock on market is hardly sufficient to supply the distillers' demands. During the week a few small shipments have been made. The market closes firm with an advancing tendency, at $2 95 for hard, $4 40 for yellow dip, and $4 75 for virgin. The sales for the week are as follows:

| | Bbls. | Hard. | Yellow Dip. | Virgin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 150 | $2 60 | $4 00 | $4 50 |
| Saturday | 218 | 2 60 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Monday | 73 | | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Tuesday | 417 | | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Wednesday | 75 | | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Thursday | 350 | | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Do | 100 | 2 95 | 4 40 | 4 75 |

TAR.—Since the close of our last review there has been a better feeling in this article, and prices have advanced 10 cents. The receipts have been considerably larger than the previous week, and all brought to market has met with ready sale. The receipts and sales for the week have been as follows; Friday, 73 bbls. at $2 15; Saturday, 50 bbls. at $2 25; Monday, 70 bbls. at $2 25; Tuesday, 35 bbls. at $2 25; Wednesday, 75 bbls. at $2 25; Thursday, 50 bbls at $2 25—closing firm at $2 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Owing to the small stock in this and the Northern markets, the market for this article has steadily advanced, from day to day. The receipts have been small by river (owing to the continued low stage of water) and by rail are only moderate. The market closing firm at 59 cents ℔ gallon. The market has shown the following movement for the week:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 113 | casks at | 54 | cents ℔ gallon. |
| Do | 600 | " " | 55 | " " " |
| Saturday | 15 | " " | 55 | " " " |
| Do | 78 | " " | 56 | " " " |
| Do | 17* | " " | 57 | " " " |
| Monday | 50* | " " | 57 | " " " |
| Do | 50 | " " | 56 | " " " |
| Do | 46 | " " | 56½ | " " " |
| Do | 218 | " " | 57 | " " " |
| Tuesday | 47 | " " | 59 | " " " |
| Do | 50* | " " | 60 | " " " |
| Wednesday | 776 | " " | 59 | " " " |
| Do | 50† | " " | 60 | " " " |
| Thursday | 18 | " " | 59 | " " " |

*Selected casks. †Free on board.

ROSIN—During the period under review, the market in all grades of this article has had an upward tendency, and higher figures have been steadily obtained. Strained has been active and in demand, and has advanced 40 cents. No. 2 has ruled firm and a continued rise from day to day has been made. In No 1 and low Pale there has been no change. Pale has advanced, and figures as high as $7 37½ for an extra article has been obtained. There has been some improvement in the receipts, and the sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 632 bbls at $2 40 for strained, 3 75, 4 50 and 5 for No 1, 6 a 6 50 for Pale, and 7 25 a 7 37½ for extra Pale; Saturday, 1,917 bbls at $2 50 for strained, 2 60 a 2 65 for No 2, 2 75 for extra No. 2, 3 50 for low No 1, and 7 a 7 25 for extra Pale; Monday, 445 bbls at $2 50 for strained, 2 65 a 2 75 for extra No 2, 3 50 for low No 1, 5 75 for low Pale and 7 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 2,512 bbls at $2 80 for strained, 2 75 for No 2, 3 for extra No 2, 3 50 for low No 1, 5 50 for No 1, 6 for low Pale, 6 25 a 6 50 for Pale, and 7 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 310 bbls at $2 80 for strained, 3 25 for extra No 2, 5 25 for No 1; Thursday 120 bbls at $6 50a$7 for extra Pale.

COTTON—The market for this staple during the period under review, commenced with steady and firmer rates, but became weak and easier. The receipts in the earlier part of the week were good, but there has been a decided falling off in the last two days. The stock in first hands continues light and meets with prompt sales at our quotations. The sales for the week are, on Friday 53 bales at 18½, 15 at 18⅝, 15 at 18¾ cents; Saturday 176 bales at 18, 3 at 17⅞; Monday 1 at 14, 3 at 17, 7 at 17½, 6 at 17⅝, 7 at 17¾, and 128 at 18 cents; Tuesday 2 at 17½, 155 at 17⅞, and 17 at 18 cents; Wednesday 26 bales at 18 cents; Thursday 36 bales at 18 cents. We quote ordinary 15 cents, good ordinary 17 cents, low middling 18 cents, and middling 18½ cents per lb.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, sell at 5 to 5½ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in enquiry, and but few coming in. Bring 25 a 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77 a 80; do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60 a 65; Pacific do. $60 a 65; Wando Guano $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navasso Guano $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano $35, cash, and $45 time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate $60; Wilson's Superphosate of Lime $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $10 a $11—all per ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The supply of all grades Northern and Western brands continues fully fair, and prices are unchanged. There is only a small demand from the trade, which is being supplied from store at figures given in table.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels continue to be in good request, and the market is nearly or quite bare, in the absence of receipts worthy of report. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2 35 a 2 45 as they run, and $2 50 a 2 60 for selected and new; New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Is dull at 30 cents per lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists, and parcels on the hoof sell at 6 to 8 cents per lb., net, as in quality. SHEEP are in small supply, and when brought in are taken at $2 a 2 50 each.

CORN MEAL.—Supply fair, and demand moderate. Sells from the mills at $1 05 a 1 10 per bushel.

GRAIN.—In the article of CORN nothing new has transpired for the week. Receipts are only about 1,000 bushels which came to dealers, and have gone into store. The stock at present on market is fully fair, and a moderate demand exists for jobbing lots. No cargo sales have taken place that we can hear of, in the absence of which we quote nominally at 90 a 95 cents for white. From store sales are being made at 95 cents for mixed, and $1 for white—highest figures including sacks.——OATS—Stock moderate and fully sufficient for the present light enquiry. Sales are making in the retail way from store at 75 to 85 cents per bushel.——PEAS—Are being brought to market slowly, but the stock in dealers' hands is adequate to meet present demand. We quote cow at $1 10 a 1 15 per bushel by the quantity.——RICE—Carolina is in small supply, and clean sells by the package at 8¼a9 cts per lb.

HAY—Is in demand, and the market is very poorly supplied with all kinds. We quote cargo price as nominal at $1 25 a 1 35 for North River, per 100 lbs; Eastern, none in market.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells in the small way from store at $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER—Shipping is very scarce at present, and but little doing in this article. The city mills are selling cargoes at the following rates:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargoe rates—per 1,000 feet.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, | $17 00@18 00 |
| " " Hayti cargoes, | 18 00@00 00 |
| Full cargo wide Boards, | 20 00@25 00 |
| " " flooring boards, rough, | 22 00@23 00 |
| Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications, | 23 00@24 00 |
| Deals, 3 by 9, | 20 00@22 00 |

MOLASSES—Nearly all descriptions are in good stock, and we report only a small business doing from store at quotations in table.

POTATOES—For Irish there is a fair enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied.—We quote at $2 75 to 3 00 per bbl. New crop Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell from carts at $1 00 to 1 25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and supply fully fair. We quote sales at 20 a 30 cents for chickens, and 30 a 40 cents each for grown fowls.

TIMBER—There is no change of importance to report in this article for the week. No receipts per river, in consequence of the low stage of the water courses, and only a few small lots by rail, which have sold at $13 to 15 per M.—There is a good demand for mill purposes, and receipts would readily command classified figures in table.

PROVISIONS—The bacon market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past.—The stock of sides and shoulders (North Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9½ a 10 cents for shoulders, 11½ a 12 cents for sides, 12 a 12½ cents for hog round, and 16 a 18 cents per lb for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in good stock, and the market rules quiet. We quote small sales from store at the following figures: Smoked, 8½ a 8½ cents for shoulders, 9½ a 10 cents for sides, and 14 a 18 cents for hams;—dry salted, 7½ a 7½ cents for shoulders, and 8¼ a 8½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted, and would sell at 14 a 15 cents. Northern is in fair stock, and demand light. Sells at 14 to 16 cents per lb

SALT—Market fairly supplied, and demand only for lots. We quote as selling from store at $1 30 a 1 35 for American, and $1 45 a 1 50 per sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Only a light enquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at $2 75@3 25 for Common, and $4 50 a 6 per M. for Contract.

WOOD—Is coming in freely, and sells by the quantity at $2 60 a 3 for pine and ash, and $3 25 a 3 50 per cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite firm, vessels being very scarce, though there is only a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment. See table for last rates paid.

### Rates of Freight.

| | Per Steamer. | Per Sailing Vessel. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | $0 00 @ $0 50 | $ 00 @ $ 45 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 00 00 | 00 @ 45 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 1 75 | 00 @ 0 80 |
| Rosin, " | 00 @ 50 | 00 @ 45 |
| Cotton, per lb | 00 @ ½ | @ ¾ |
| Cotton Goods, per bale. | 0 00 @ 1 00 | 00 @ 75 |
| Flaxseed, per bush. | 00 @ 15 | 00 @ 15 |
| Pea Nuts, " | @ 8 | 08 @ 10 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 0 00 @ 60 | 0 00 @ 40 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 60 | 0 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 1 00 | 0 00 @ 80 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 60 | 00 @ 40 |
| Cotton, per bale | 0 @ 1 50 | 00 @ ¾ |
| Cotton Goods, per bale. | 0 00 @ 75 | 0 00 @ 0 75 |
| Pea Nuts, " | 00 @ 10 | 00 @ 12 |
| Lumber, " | 00 00 @ 8 00 | 00 00 @ 7 00 |
| TO BALTIMORE. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 00 0 @ 0 50 | 0 00 @ 0 45 |
| Tar, " | 00 0 @ 0 50 | 0 00 @ 0 45 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 90 | 00 @ 0 75 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 50 | 00 @ 45 |
| Cotton, per bale | 00 @ 2 25 | 00 @ ¾ |
| Pea Nuts, per bush. | 00 @ 11 | 00 @ 00 |
| Lumber, " | 00 @ 8 00 | 6 50 @ 7 00 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 0 00 @ 0 00 | 00 @ 0 70 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | 00 @ 0 75 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 10 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | 00 @ 70 |
| Cotton, per bale | 00 @ 00 00 | 00 @ 2 50 |
| Pea Nuts, per bush. | 00 @ 00 00 | 00 @ 00 |
| Lumber, " | 00 @ 00 00 | 00 @ 11 00 |

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

Money 5 to 6 per cent Sterling exchange 108¾ to 108¾. Gold 114¼ to 114¾. Governments very steady. State bonds neglected, and prices not so firm as yesterday.

Cotton firm; sales of 2,281 bales; uplands 19¾ cents; Orleans 20¼ cents. Flour—Southern firmer; common to fair extra $6 60@$7 25; good to choice $7 30@$9. Whiskey scarce at 98 cents. Wheat irregular—winter red Western $1 58@$1 60. Corn shade firmer at 73@73¼ cents. Rice 8¼@9 cents. Pork steady at $13 50@$13 62.—Lard firm. Naval stores firm. Tallow steady. Freights firmer.

The sales of cotton for future delivery to-day amounted to 11,000 bales as follows: September 19¾ to 19¾ cents; October 18¾ to 19¼ cents; November 19 to 19¼ cents; December 19 to 19¼ cents; January 19 3-16 to 19¼ cents; February 19¼ cents; March 19¾ to 19 13-16 cents; April 20 cents.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

Cotton very firm. Middlings 19¾ to 19¾ cents. Flour firm and favors sellers.—Western Family, $7 25 to $8. Wheat—Amber $1 65 to $1 75. Corn quiet—white 70 to 82 cents; yellow 72 to 73 cents. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey 97 cents.

### DIED.

In this county, very suddenly, of apoplexy, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. SIMON LEWIS, a resident of this county for a long number of years. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for 48 years—an Israelite, indeed, in whom there was no guile, a kind and affectionate husband and father; a kind friend and neighbor, a most exemplary citizen. He leaves a large family and numerous friends to mourn his loss. He was born in Brunswick county January 8th, 1794, and died September 23d, 1871. Truly it can be said of him:

"None knew him but to love,
None named him but to praise."

### Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped Throughout the far West, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the symptoms of periodical fever are probably rife to day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, *i. e.*, before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of impostors and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

### THE BROAD FEET GENTLEMEN

MUST NOT THINK THAT THEY WERE forgotten when my stock was purchased, for something suitable for them, with broad bottoms and low heels, is also to be found at the Live Boot and Shoe Store, Front and Market streets

A. L. PRICE.
sept 27 303—

**The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!**

# $60,000 00

**In Valuable Gifts!**

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

# L. D. Sine's

153d REGULAR MONTHLY

# GIFT ENTERPRISE!

To be drawn Monday, Nov. 27th, 1871.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } IN
Five Prizes $5,000 } GREENBACKS!
Ten Prizes $1,000 } EACH

WHOLE NUMBER OF CASH GIFTS, 1,000!

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth..... $600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth..... $125 each!
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth..... $100 each!
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from..... $20 to $300 each
Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver-plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double-Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory-Handled Dinner Knives

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

THE STREETS of Raleigh, as we have had ocular evidence within the past week, present, just now, a remarkable spectacle.—They are literally thronged with people, white and black, brought there as witnesses in the so-called Ku-Klux trials now pending before the Federal Court. The county jail is filled with citizens, charged with complicity in the Ku-Klux outrages, while the Court House and several other buildings have been extemporized as places of confinement. Many men, thus dragged from their distant homes and huddled in filthy pens, are not only innocent of any offence, but ignorant of the charges preferred against them. What a commentary on the boasted Republican freedom of the model government!

When it can be incontestably established that any man has wantonly violated the law of the land, we would be the last to screen such an one from due punishment. For this very reason our indignation is the greater at the infamous system of espionage and persecution set on foot in North Carolina by the Radical leaders for purposes of party capital, and to bolster the chances of Grant for renomination and re-election. The system finds its willing tools in a horde of corrupt, mercenary and degraded spies and informers, in a pliant Marshal, in a foresworn Attorney, in packed juries, and, it is to be feared, in a purely partisan Judge. As at present conducted, the so-called Ku-Klux trials will be a miserable mockery of justice—a very shame on fairness and impartiality!—They are intended for party effect and will be prosecuted in the meanest spirit of party prejudice and malignity?

### Editorial Notes.

GOLDSBORO'.

Stopping a few hours in Goldsboro', *en route* for Raleigh, very recently, we were sadly impressed with the loss that enterprising town has suffered by the late incendiary fires which have lain so much of it in ashes. The scene which presents itself to the eye, on stepping from the cars, is dreary indeed. The charred ruins, the blackened chimneys and the debris yet unremoved, give visible evidence of the extent of the fire, and speak of the inability or unwillingness of the owners to rebuild. As sad as was this scene, this feeling was increased when we saw the still smoking embers, being all that remained of the fine residence of Dr. B. F. Arrington, destroyed only the night previous.

The relations between the races and parties in Goldsboro' is to be deplored.—When party excitement runs so high as to endanger life and property, there should be some wholesome checks placed to it.—If negroes have been so prejudiced and incensed against their white neighbors as to jeopardize the peace and welfare of society, those who have been instrumental in bringing about this condition of affairs should be held to a strict accountability before the law. The arrest of the two negroes in this city, said to be implicated in setting fire to the Exchange Hotel, it is to be hoped, will lead to developments which may bring to punishment the designing scoundrels whose tools these men doubtless were.

It will be a long time before Goldsboro' recovers from these losses. We only hope that when it is done there will be as much improvement in the new buildings as there was after the other great fires from which the town has suffered during the past few years. There are several stores there equal, if not superior, to any in this city. We were gratified as well as surprised at their extent and the evidences of successful business which they indicated.

We visited our friend Bonitz, of the *Messenger*, and was glad to see everything so prosperous about the office. We are not surprised to learn that he is encouraged to undertake the publication of a daily, for he deserves the success which he is receiving.

If railroad traveling can be rendered more tedious than it is between Goldsboro' and Raleigh we hope at least to be spared the fatigue. There seems to be a fierce struggle between the engineer and his schedule in which the passengers, at least, are the sufferers. In these days of Ku-klux trials we cannot see why the officials are not arraigned for "killing time." But then, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, we reached

RALEIGH

after four or five hours of travel. We found the capital filled with strangers.—Many hundreds of prisoners and witnesses and lawyers were in attendance upon the United States District Court, now in session. While we remained in the city, except the North Carolina Railroad Injunction case, but little progress had been made in the business of the term. We shall refer to these matters more in detail in a different form.

No place in the State gives greater evidences of improvement in the heart of the city than does Raleigh. Not only in the number, but in the costliness and architectural taste of the buildings is this manifest. There are stores and offices which we do not believe are surpassed South of the Potomac. The banking house of the Citizens' National Bank is not equalled for beauty, convenience and completeness, by any similar institution in the country, while both of the other banks are most ample and superior in all their arrangements.

This improvement is not manifest on the outskirts of the city. Very few new houses were noticed, and these, generally, of the most inferior class.

Among the most popular institutions of Raleigh, and indeed of the State, is the

YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

Dr. Blacknall is indefatigable in his efforts to please his guests, and makes everybody feel at home. One of the chief attractions of the hotel is that you are sure to meet your friends from all parts of the State. It always seems to us when we visit Raleigh that we are sure to meet the very friends we desired most to see, and as they stop at the Yarborough, it gives to the house a social feature which is most pleasant.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Determining to avoid the discomforts of starting at 2 o'clock at night and of the fatigues of the ride to Goldsboro', we took passage for Weldon. We had not been over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad since the war. There is no finer section of country in the world than that through which this road passes. The people generally appear to be more thrifty and intelligent, and there is an air of greater comfort about their homes than in any other portion of the South we ever visited. We are satisfied that the country along the line of this road is destined to become populous and rich.

The railroad is worthy the section through which it passes, and of the officers of the company. There is no road in better order. Dr. Hawkins is justly regarded as one of the best railroad men in the country, and Captain Andrews, the Superintendent, has made a reputation in his department not often obtained in so short a time.

WELDON.

The delay of a few hours at Weldon was rendered most agreeable by our good fortune in being a guest at the Weldon Hotel. We can only recommend others to try it.

During our stay we called to see our friends in the *News* office. Stone we shook by the hand as he jumped on the cars for Baltimore, but enjoyed an agreeable visit to Messrs. Uzzell and Burton. There is no paper in the State which shows more vigor and enterprise in its editorial and business management than the Roanoke *News*.

Passing over the entire length of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at night we are not prepared to speak in regard to that road. Leaving Weldon at 7½ o'clock P. M. and reaching Wilmington at 3½ A. M. indicates a rate of speed which shows the good order in which the road is. The present prosperity of this great work, after its losses by the war, is a monument to the energy and intelligent management of its officers. Its future is most promising.

### "The Tidal Wave."

The nervous among our fellow-citizens will thank Major GRISWOLD for his consideration in addressing a letter to Professor AGASSIZ in regard to the Tidal Wave. The disclaimer from the Superintendent of the distinguished Professor will set the fears of many at rest. We are only surprised that so ridiculous and absurd a hoax should have obtained such widespread belief:

[COPY.]

OFFICE CAPE FEAR RIVER IMP'MTS;
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16, 1871.

*Professor Agassiz, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass:*

DEAR SIR:—The rumors in the papers of a great "Tidal Wave" on our coast, as imputed to scientific calculations made by you, to occur on the 5th or 6th proximo, I take the liberty of addressing you and asking the simple question: If such a report emanated from you. Of course criticism and laughable allusions are made by the press and people to the prognostication, but owing to the immense property and numbers of men I have exposed upon the coast; improving the mouth of the Cape Fear River, I hardly deem it justice to them that I should treat this subject lightly. But in the absence of any official statement, I, of course, do not wish to be needlessly alarmed, and act foolishly in removing property and men from a supposed unsafe position.

I presume you have received thousands of letters upon this subject, and I only wish you to consider my letter as not written in an alarmed state of mind, but as a duty I owe to the United States in protecting their property, and the lives of my men.

By an immediate reply you will oblige;
Most respectfully your ob't ser'vt,
WALTER GRISWOLD,
U. S. Assistant Engineer.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY,
AT HARVARD COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
September, 19, 1871.

*Walter Griswold, Esq., U. S. Assistant Engineer, &c., &c:*

DEAR SIR:—In the absence of Professor Agassiz, I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 16th instant. In answer to your enquiry I have to say that Professor Agassiz has never expressed any opinion, scientific or otherwise, on the probable appearance of a "tidal wave" on our coast, on the 5th or 6th proximo; nor has he ever prophecyed the appearance of a tidal wave on any other coast, at any other time. This report is entirely an invention of some newspaper penny-a-liner. I am Superintendent of Professor Agassiz's Museum, and have been with him daily for a year past, and know that he has never expressed an opinion on this subject, or referred to it in any way, except as a subject of annoyance to himself.

I am your ob't servant,
THOS. G. CARY.

### The Irish Trials Re-enacted.

In the preliminary argument in the Ku-Klux cases now being tried in Raleigh, before the Federal Court, Judge FOWLE forcibly remarked, in the course of his able and eloquent denunciation of the manner in which the juries had been packed by the Marshal, under the advice of Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, that the only parallel to the enormity was to be found in Irish history. The parallel is an apt one, except that the celebrated Irish trials, quoted since the days of Emmett, of Curran and of Grattan, to the utter shame of English justice and judicial fairness, were not marked by one-half of the atrocities that are characterizing the infamous mockeries now being enacted, under the name of *law*, in the Capital of North Carolina.

It is not pretended that the present session of the Federal Court is other than a *continuation* of the June Term. At the last session of that Term the jurors were marked by unusual intelligence and integrity, and were about equally divided between the two political parties. Their composition was such as to secure to every man arraigned before them a fair and honest trial. But this did not answer the purposes of the Radical leaders, whose sole object it is, not to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, but to raise party clamor, make party capital and wreak malignity upon political or personal enemies. Accordingly, the Marshal, a rabid and unscrupulous politician, summons a new and a Radical-packed jury, in the interests of his masters, and Judge Bond refuses prisoners the common privilege and right of objecting to the array. In other words, jurors have been summoned to *convict*, and Justice is kicked out of the forum, where she has been popularly supposed to preside! Mrs. Surratt's trial by the Court Martial which convicted and hung that innocent lady, was not a whit worse than what is now transpiring before our eyes, in these piping times of "prosperous peace," (*vide* Greeley,) and under the folds of the "forgiving flag," (see the New York *Times*.)

Nor is this all, nor one half, of the enormity. *Witnesses* have been dragged from their homes and *imprisoned*, without any other authority than the blind rage of Radical officials, who seek to signalize their zeal by these violent and illegal acts. They have been thus outraged, on the *suspicion* that they might know something about the Ku-Klux, and efforts have been made to coerce and intimidate the timid to make such statements as would suit the views of the would-be extortors!

We repeat, what we have heretofore so often said, that we are no apologists for secret, unlawful associations, and that we would not shield the *guilty* from the consequences of their acts; but we want the country to appreciate the mockery of law, under Federal sanction, which is holding high carnival in North Carolina. Ku-Kluxism is very bad, but judicial crime, in the name of Law, is infinitely worse!

### Holden—The Washington Chronicle.

We have heretofore noticed the fact that the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 15th inst., contains the salutatory of the impeached ex-Governor of this State as a co-editor. Accompanying the salutatory is an editorial introduction of Holden, by the other editor, which contains, among other things, the following remarkable paragraph:

"In 1861 Gov. Holden espoused the cause of the Union, detached himself from the great body of Democrats, and joined hands with those men of all parties who still clung to the Union."

The fact that Holden must have seen and authorized this utterly false and ridiculous statement, is evidence sufficient that adversity has neither sobered his judgment nor improved his morals. The man who, in the face of a record so well known, can so unblushingly pervert it, will learn neither wisdom nor virtue from the stern lessons of experience.

If the "play was worth the candle," it might be well to tell the other editor of the *Chronicle* how his impeached associate signed the ordinance of Secession, declared that the war was "God's holy cause," pledged the "last man and last dollar" to its maintainance, and even, after the *war*, proclaimed "an unqualified opposition to negro suffrage!" But any words over the great defunct would be like

——"Ocean into tempest tossed
To waft a feather or drown a fly."

### Hon. Lewis Hanes.

We have already published briefly that this gentleman had severed his connection with the Conservative party, ceased to edit the Salisbury *Old North State*, and had announced his intention of acting in the future with the National Republican party. We make the record with regret,—a regret arising from our personal regard for Mr. HANES rather than from political considerations. We have never thought he was in hearty accord with the Conservative party, and he acknowledges as much himself in his valedictory. Indeed his opinions now are, in fact, not more hostile to the tenets of the Conservative party than they were a few years since, when several newspapers followed his lead, with more enthusiasm than judgment, into the "third" or "Liberal Republican" party movement. He says truly that none of the plans which he advocated, after the failure of President JOHNSON'S policy, received the support of any party in this State.

In a purely political point of view, then, Mr. HANES can do the Conservative organization less harm by his open opposition by the hesitating and unwilling support which he has heretofore rendered. Editors who have no fixed political principles themselves are in no danger of being led estray through his influence.

We have always regarded Mr. HANES as a man of the highest integrity, and actuated by pure and honest motives. And for this reason we regret to see him affiliate with party leaders he must know to be dishonest, and with a party whose very excesses and corruptions have brought North Carolina to the brink of utter ruin; at a time, too, when the redemption and safety of the State depends upon reforms and retrenchments. We have long thought these very facts had prevented his co-operation with the party with which his sympathies evidently were enlisted, and we are somewhat surprised even now that he has taken the step, which at best was only a question of time.

His excuse that being a "Unionist" during the war, his place at its close would naturally be in the Republican party will not commend him to the warm embraces of Governor HOLDEN, Judge RODMAN, Colonel ERWIN and others who found themselves in that party from a departure quite different. Nor does this reason apply any more to Mr. HANES than it does to Mr. B. F. MOORE, Judge MERRIMON and thousands of others whose Union record is quite as well established as his, who are honored and influential leaders of the Conservative party.

Mr. HANES' conversion is not sufficiently complete to make him a useful Radical, or one likely to be taken into their confidential counsels. In failing to surrender his right of private judgment, and refusing to go back upon his political record he will not suit the demands of his new party as an editor or leader. In claiming to agree with such men as Judge TRUMBULL, he remains as much separated from President Grant as when, as editor of the *Old North State* he labored, under protest, for the election of Governor SEYMOUR. Judges CHASE, Senators TRUMBULL, and SCHURZ, Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, and the Liberal Republicans of to-day differ more from the leaders of the Republican party, in essential principles, than did President JOHNSON, Senators DOOLITTLE and COWAN, the ADAMS', of Massachusetts, the CAMPBELLS and EWINGS, of Ohio, and hundreds of other liberal Republicans of 1866, who are now Democratic leaders. The exact time at which the former class will act in full accord with the Democratic party depends somewhat upon the "progress" Radicalism will make in the next year or two. These changes like that of Mr. HANES, are only questions of time.

As we have said, we part company with Mr. HANES with regret personally. We have liked him exceedingly, and our relations have been very pleasant. The Conservative party loses nothing by his departure. He could have been an influential leader, but his heart was not in the work. He will suffer by the change infinitely more than will the party.

### Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The Special Premiums offered by the Association and by our business men are among the most attractive features of the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held in this city on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of November.

We notice that a handsome French China Tea Set is the premium offered for the lady who exhibits the largest and best collection of articles in the Household Department, the work of her own hands.

The valuable premiums of solid silver plate, offered by the Association for excellence in the Department of Field Corps, have been long before the public.

Messrs. DeRosset & Co., Agents of the Carolina Fertilizer Company, and the Navassa Guano Company of this city, offer *twelve thousand pounds* of their Fertilizers as Special Premiums. Besides these, Messrs. Williams & Murchison, Dawson, Teel & Henning, Munson & Co., F. W. Kerchner and G. R. French & Sons, offer valuable premiums for excellence in several articles of agricultural and mechanical industry.

We hope yet to add much to this list, and hold out other inducements, not only to attract exhibitors, but also to induce a large attendance of visitors.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in the efforts to insure a fine Fair in November, have not overlooked the amusements for the younger portion of their visitors.—They have determined to have a Tournament on Friday, the 17th of November, being the last day of the Fair. In addition to the usual honors of the Tourney, an elegant Gold Watch will be given to the successful Knight, and a handsome pair of spurs will be awarded to the best rider.

A committee of citizens will arrange for a Ball at night in the City Hall.

We are sure the young ladies and gentlemen who attend the Fair will fully appreciate these efforts to add to their entertainment.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. S. N. Martin in the Chair.

It was ordered that the County Treasurer receive from the State, $577 16, being amount due for the support of paupers, insane and idiotic in the County, and that of that sum he pay to the City Treasurer $434 46, being amount due the city, and retain the balance ($143 32) for use of the county.

It was ordered that a map of Holden Township, showing the separation of said Township from Rocky Point Township, with a certified statement of the action of this Board in said division, be procured by the Clerk and filed in his office. Also that a certified copy of the same be forwarded to the Secretary of State, as required by law.

It is further ordered that James B. McPherson and James McGuire, with J. M. Walker as Clerk, proceed to Rocky Point Depot, according to law, to hold an election on Monday, the 23rd day of October, 1871, to elect such additional officers as may be necessary to a complete organization of Rocky Point Township, as directed in Article VII, Sec. 5, State Constitution, and that John Penny, D. McMillan, with R. D. Bloodworth as Clerk, on the same day proceed in like manner, at Burgaw Depot, to fill any vacancies which may have been caused in Holden Township by the division of said Township; and that the Clerk of this Board be ordered to give notice of the above action to the parties appointed as above.

The resignation of L. E. Rice as a member of the committee to investigate the accounts of County officers was offered, but not accepted.

Petition of the Trustees for Wilmington Township, asking permission to levy a tax of $1,000, for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of said township, was referred for future action, to the time of the annual levy of county taxes.

License was granted to I. H. Brown to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure at Lillington, in this county.

License was granted to G. N. Moore, to retail spirituous liquors in Wilmington.

Bond of D. C. Davis, as clerk of Harnett township, was received and ordered to be filed.

It was ordered that the Finance Committee call on the Sheriff and County Treasurer every ten days, and ascertain whether the order of this Board, and the law of the State, regarding the payments of taxes to the State and County, when the sums of $500 of the State tax and $300 of the County taxes are collected, are complied with, and report the same to every meeting of the Board.

It was ordered that the report of the Chairman of this Board on the condition of the county jail be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings with power to act.

Action on the bond of W. J. Bivens was deferred until the next regular meeting of the Board, on the 1st Monday in October next, Mr. Bivens being required, in the meantime, to procure an additional bondsman.

Board adjourned to the 1st Monday in October.—*Daily Journal, 24th.*

A Louisville negro turned up his nose at a friend, who promptly bit it off.

A silver saw-mill was an appropriate gift to a Northwestern bride.

A new insect has come to Louisville. It is a white butterfly that eats all the cabbages.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A correspondent of the Independent Belge asserts positively that Napoleon has advanced money to bribe a French regiment to arrest the leading members of the present government.

The steamship LaFayette, from New York to Havre, was burned at sea, with cargo.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

M. Theirs will remain at Versailles until the commerce and evacuation questions have been settled.

MADRID, Sept. 23.

Additional reinforcements have been sent from Malaga to the Spanish garrison at Melilla.

**From Washington—The Ku-Klux Committee—Col. Saunders Declines to Answer—To be Presented for Contempt—Chief Justice Pearson vs. Congress—Mr. Strudwick to be Arrested—Sub Committees to Meet in the South.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23

Commissioner Douglass asks confidential information from honest dealers, regarding the evasion of the tobacco tax laws.

The general Ku-Klux investigating committee met again to-day at the capitol.

F. N. Strudwick, of North Carolina, David Grist, of Union county, South Carolina, and Clayton Camp, of Spartansburg county, South Carolina, having been duly summoned and failed to appear as witnesses before the committee, the chairman, Senator Scott, was authorized to report said fact to the Senate at its next session, and request the President of the Senate to issue his warrant for their arrest, as being in contempt of the authority of Congress. It was also ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the above named parties by mail.

The full committee then adjourned, to meet on the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner if called by the chairman, after which the sub-committee of three, Senators Scott, Pool and Blair, appointed to examine witnesses, organized and examined Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Edward Wheeler, of Arkansas. Col. Saunders, whom the committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused to-day to answer all questions inquiring as to his connection, or the connection of any other person, with the so-called Ku-Klux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself, or bring upon himself the punishment which, according to decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be visited upon any member of a band of Ku-Klux for the misdeeds of their fellow member. The Act of Congress, of January 24th, 1862, was read to him, wherein it is enacted that such a plea shall not be held good to excuse a witness from testifying before the Congressional Committee, but he still persisted in his refusal to answer the questions put to him, saying he preferred relying on the Constitution of the United States, rather than an Act of Congress. He was then informed that he would be reported to the full committee, at its next meeting, when it is expected Congress will take cognizance of the case and order his arrest for contempt.

The two sub-committees of the Ku-Klux Committee held meetings to-day. The sub-committee for the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, resolved to meet at Augusta, on Oct. 18th. The sub-committee for Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, will meet at Huntsville, Alabama, Oct. 5th.

**From Massachusetts.**

LOWELL, Sept. 23.

Eighty-three new cases and five deaths of small-pox during the week.

**Bank Statement.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 23,

Loans decreased three and a quarter millions; specie decreased over a half million; deposits decreased over nine and three quarter millions; legal tenders decreased over five and a quarter millions.

**From Virginia.**

RICHMOND, Sep. 23.

The trial of Johnson H. Sands, charged with complicity in the Hounstein forgery with. Ex-Mayor Chahoon, concluded this morning. He was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. This was his third trial, he having been twice convicted, and once hung the jury, when there was eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Another attempt will be made by counsel for a new trial.

**From New York.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the purchase of three million dollars worth of 5-20's on Monday.

Mr. Boutwell decides that parties who hold called registered bonds of 1864, which belong by purchase to the holder, but have not been transferred and stand credited to the original payee on the books of the Department, should procure the power of an attorney from such payee or payees to enable them to collect the November interest. Should it be impossible to do this the bonds may be sent any time prior to November 1st to the Loan Division of this office, properly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, where they will be held and the name of the proper owner placed upon a special schedule for the November interest. On or after December 1st the bonds will be redeemed and the interest which shall have accrued from November 1st to December 1st properly adjusted.

### Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that billiousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far West, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, *i. e.*, before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of impostors and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

Some settlers in Arkansas lost three horses, and attacked the Osage Indians as the thieves, although the latter offered a search of their camp. A fight ensued, in which one white man was killed and several on both sides were wounded, the whites carrying off three Osage horses.—The Indians returned in force, captured seven of the white men and turned them over to the United States deputy marshal at Fort Smith, charged with larceny and assault with intent to kill.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 14.

### GOVERNOR WARMOUTH CHALLENGED TO FIGHT A DUEL.

**He Declines the Combat.**

For several days past the absorbing topic of conversation in private and public circles has been a correspondence of a hostile character between Mr. John A. Walsh and Governor Warmouth. As the facts in the case are of general interest, and many distorted versions of the affair have been given, it is deemed advisable to state precisely what it is about and the present attitude of the parties in reference to it.

The cause of offence appears to have originated in the speech of Governor Warmouth at Turner's Hall, the 9th of August. In commenting upon the political hostility of individual Republicans to himself and his administration, he alluded to the fact that Mr. John A. Walsh had offered him a bribe of $50,000 to sign the Nicholson Pavement bill; that he had declined to receive such a consideration, and stated to Mr. Walsh that nothing could induce him to sign the bill.

Mr. Walsh, in a published card in reference to this charge, admitted the fact that he had offered the Governor the sum in question, but that the Executive thought that his signature was worth $75,000 and two and a half per cent. of the capital stock. He did not charge that the Governor had demanded this, but left the inference that he had. This was reiterated in the card published by George W. Carter, and subsequently in the letter of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Going to the community under these three successive indorsements, Governor Warmouth felt called upon to deny it, and did so, characterizing the statement and its inuendo as point blank false.

It is this denial—this epithet of falsehood, which he employed in reference to Mr. Walsh, for which he is sought to be held accountable.

Monday morning the porter of Governor Warmouth handed him a sealed envelope, containing a communication signed by Mr. Walsh, and conveying a hostile message.

It appears that Mr. Peppe Llula, the friend of Mr. Walsh, had gone to the State House with the message, and arrived there just as the Governor was descending from his carriage. He spoke to him, saying, "I wish to see you privately." These words escaped the attention of the Governor, and he entered his office, not aware that Mr. Llula wished to see him, and with no idea of the character of his communication.—Failing to obtain an interview with the Governor, the message was left with the porter, and subsequently handed to the Executive. The letter alluded to the point of veracity in question, and suggested the reference of it to friends, two of whom each would select. The Governor in his reply agreed to this, saying that whoever those friends concluded to be wrong, that party will acknowledge it. But this interpretation was different from what Mr. Walsh designed should be put on his meaning. He declined the arbitrament in a subsequent communication, and avowed his right to that satisfaction usual in such cases with gentlemen.

The Governor has replied to this last message, declining the interview.

His reasons for it consist in the fact that the Governor of the State has no right to give or receive a challenge. That the circumstances of this case do not warrant Mr. Walsh in sending him one, that in admitting that he offered the Governor a bribe, he confesses to a wrongful act, that puts himself out of the pale of that social position which entitles him to the privileges of the code. He who seeks to vindicate insulted honor must show that honor without a blemish, and that the code recognizes the right of no one to assume its protection in revenge of a defeated criminal purpose.

In this attitude the correspondence at present rests.

### Chinese Labor in the South.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from its "Commissioner at the South" on the subject of Chinese labor in that section. There are over two thousand Chinese at work on the plantations and in the sugar mills of Louisiana. They are kindly treated there. Louisiana does not seem to imitate the Golden State in her treatment of this class of laborers. The Journal's correspondent visited the Chinese at their labors, and interviewed employers and men. One proprietor, Amos B. Merrill, of Boston, owning a large sugar plantation, who employs one hundred and sixty Chinese, says he would rather have good, reliable negroes who would stay with him, but that Chinamen are good careful workers, except the California Chinamen, (apparently corrupted by contact with Christians,) who are tricky generally, and run away. Mr. Merrill has lost money by them, and he speaks of them as all heathen, and entirely destitute of moral principle. At the same time he believes Chinese labor would be a great thing in Louisiana. Mr. Williams, of Bayou la Fourche, who has one hundred and eight Chinese working on sugar, is delighted with them. Mr. E. J. Forstall, of St. James' parish, a French creole of superior intelligence, who works thirty Chinese, is greatly pleased with them, and is willing to subscribe for their importation in large numbers, believing they are greatly needed in the South. Others have similar favorable testimony. There is good feeling between the Chinese and the colored men, and they work together amicably. Mr. Merrill, above referred to, is the only planter who said a word to the correspondent against Chinese labor, and even he is in favor of Chinese immigration. Mr. James, of Baton Rouge, who has 150 working at night in the penitentiary factory, says they are invaluable as factory hands. The Chinese are greatly desired, especially in the cotton sections. It would seem on the whole that the importation of Chinese to the South is thus far a highly successful enterprise, and likely to assume larger proportions in a direct form, the principal complaint thus far being against the Chinese from California, who appear to be a bad medley of Chinese and American vices. What has injured the California Chinese, however, works the same mischief in Louisiana—that is, contact with cities. With some employed so near New Orleans as to be affected by its vicious attractions, considerable difficulty eventually ensued, and they had to be dispensed with. In the rural districts they are admirable.

A California orchardist has netted $4,000 on three-car loads of pears sent East.

Delaware has this season shipped 78,904,800 pounds of peaches. The number of baskets is 2,549,173.

It is said that dry goods and artificial flowers of a color called Paris brule, Angleise, "Paris burned," are now the fashion in the French capital.

On the 18th a bank on the Lynchburg and Danville railroad, near Lynchburg, caved, killing two colored laborers, Silas Fore and Samuel Jennings.

Rev. F. A. Riggin, of the Presbyterian Church, formerly of Baltimore, and more lately stationed at Harrisburg, Pa., has been transferred to Minnesota.

The Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania have passed resolutions strongly in condemnation of the present "woman's rights" movement in this country.

The majority in favor of the Constitutional Convention in West Virginia is 2,860,

### SENATOR SCHURZ AT NASHVILLE.

**He Advocates Amnesty and Conciliation—Grant's Administration Condemned—The Formation of a New Party Urged.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 20.

Carl Schurz, at the Capitol to-day, addressed an immense audience, representing all parties and all sections of Tennessee. He began by stating that, notwithstanding the captious remarks which had been made relative to his accepting an invitation from prominent men who had been rebels, he was happy to meet all steadfast Union men, and equally happy to stretch out his hand to all men who had stood against the Government during the war, but were now ready to work for the restoration of peace, harmony, friendship, and true brotherhood.

A GENERAL AMNESTY

should no longer be postponed. It would tend to disarm the feeling of alienation caused in the South by the results of the war. A just, generous, and conciliatory policy should be adopted. It was necessary to return without delay to the sound practices of constitutional government. Local self-government should be restored, with the freedom which belonged to it. Great abuses had grown up in the civil service and must be corrected. Our system of import duties needed change. Its taxes must be reduced, a return to specie payment must be made.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES REBUKED,

the influence of corporations guarded, and the donation of public lands stopped.

His views were shared by millions of liberal Republicans North, some of them were of special interest to the South.

He impressed upon his audience the importance of the attitude of the South in laboring for reforms. So long as disorders prevailed the North would not yield to its liberal and progressive impulses. He said the war was not caused by the anti-contest between slavery and free labor; but slavery brought on the rebellion, and caused its defeat. It isolated the South from the world. France and England dared not interfere against free labor. The South should profit by the result of the struggle. Its cause was hopelessly lost, and can never be revived. He referred to the

CHANGE IN AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH,

and the necessity of changes in the social and political organization, based on the principle of equality. The reconstruction acts of Congress were not the offspring of hatred and vindictiveness, but of the stern necessity to protect those, both white and black, who stood by the Union, and to prevent reaction and future troubles.

The Southern people would resort to all possible expedients, except that of free labor in its true form; and free labor must and would be maintained, secured and developed, or the struggle would be fought over for those political privileges by which freemen maintained their rights. He asked if the South, placed in the position of the North, would have done less. He was emphatic in his

DISAPPROBATION OF THE POLICY OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION,

and in his frequent expressions of apprehensions of the result to our republican institutions to follow its perpetuation in power; the only deliverance from which, he considered to be, through the co-operation of the sincere patriots of all parties, in a political organization which would insure the

ABOLITION OF SECTIONAL BITTERNESS

from National politics. Such an organization would command the confidence and secure the hearty co-operation of those who would support the Administration party, but could not consent to act with the Democratic party. *Such a movement would secure the support of the entire* German element of the nation, and of true patriots of all parties, and result in a genuine restoration of the Union.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 20.

### A Romantic Story—A Man Accused of Murder Proved Innocent After Death.

Some workmen, digging holes for the posts of a fence, in Unionville, Westchester county, a fortnight ago, unearthed the skeleton of a man, evidently long buried. From the position of the bones, the skull resting between the knees, it was surmised that the unknown deceased had not received the customary burial, and that murder had been committed. A shoemaker—Ephraim Jones—lived near the spot where the skeleton was found, and the gossips of Unionville quickly connected him with the supposed murder. It was remembered that nearly twenty-three years ago, Thomas Brown, a journeyman shoemaker, had suddenly disappeared from the village. Some one of these vicious memory called to mind that Brown had been paid $173, due as wages, by Jones, and that the shoemaker had removed his shop from the site in former years. Upon further investigation, it was found that the old shop had stood directly over the place where the skeleton was discovered.

With these facts in their possession, Coroner Weeks and Detective Stoway, of Winchester county, determined to search for further proof against Jones. The story of the finding of the skeleton and the suspicions of the community against Jones soon came to the newspapers of this city. When the journals reached Unionville the account was read by Jones, who appeared greatly horrified that he should be accused of murder. He was an old man, and was so greatly shocked at the charge that the following day, while lamenting it, he was prostrated by some sudden attack, and died in a few moments. The neighbors loudly hinted that Jones had poisoned himself, but a Coroner's inquest disproved this suspicion, and proved that the deceased had died of heart disease.

On Monday evening a nephew of Jones visited Police Headquarters in this city, and asserted that facts were in his possession which fully proved his uncle's innocence. He said that Sergeant Louis Young, of the Twelfth Precinct, testified that twenty-three years ago he had witnessed the death of Brown at No. 43 Courtlandt street. The Sergeant was a step-son of Brown, and was twelve years old at the time. He recollected clearly Brown's return from Unionville, the money he had with him, and his death soon after.

California will hold another State election on the 4th of October for the choice of two Justices of the Supreme Court, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and various local judges. The candidates for Supreme Judges are Rhodes and Niles, on the Republican ticket, and Temple and Wright, on the Democratic; while the two candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction are Bolander and Fitzgerald.

In San Francisco they have to elect a District Judge, a County Judge, a Probate Judge, a Judge of the Criminal Court, and a Police Judge.

The murderers of the aged brother and sister of John Harper have not been discovered as yet, although several shrewd detectives have been sifting the affair.—This is almost as appalling as the Nathan murder, and certainly more bloody.

The proposition to make Gratz Brown the Democratic candidate for President meets with a great deal of favor with the Southern press.

All Texas is barbecuing.